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# Tariff Board Hearings Proceed

Applications now number seventy of which the Board has reported on sixteen

THE applications to the Advisory Board on tariff and taxation now number nearly 70 and cover a wide variety of articles and industries. Some 16 cases have been reported on to the minister of finance and the board is hastening enquiries into the balance in order to deal with as many as possible before the next session of parliament. Twelve applications were heard between April 19 and 27, and 13 more come up for hearing between May 10 and 19. One member of the board, Mr. Alfred Lambert, of Montreal, is visiting Europe so that the April sittings were conducted by the remaining members, W. H. Moore, chairman, and D. G. McKenzie.

The first case called on April 19, was the second hearing of the application by the Canadian Vegetable Parchment Paper Company for the re-classification for customs' purposes of vegetable parchment paper, a grease and moisture proof wrapping paper much used for packing butter, meats, etc. Classification of vegetable parchment as a manufacture of paper would have the effect of raising the duty from 25 per cent. to 35 per cent., under the general tariff, and would involve an increased expense in the marketing of butter, in particular, and of many other commodities of like nature. The applicants were not represented at this hearing, however, and the assumption was that they did not wish to persevere in their demand.

### Reduction Asked For

The second hearing of the request for reduction of the duty now charged on small electric light and power plants not used solely for farm purposes to 10 per cent. without sales tax, was then proceeded with. Such plants used strictly for farm purposes already enjoy this rate but those concerned in the application pay 27½ per cent. duty and five per cent. sales tax, the vendors being required to obtain affidavits from purchasers who are able to secure the lower rate. The Canadian Council of Agriculture had already supported this application, made by the Deleo Light Company of Canada. Opposition to it came from the manufacturers of batteries who contended that their products would lose the protection now enjoyed if the application were granted.

First hearings occupied the remainder of the April sittings and included applications for increase of the duties on linens, leather belting, putty, clothes-pins, and buttons; for decrease of the duties on balata belting, fur and wool bodies for men's hats, and on machinery for road making; and for the imposition of a duty on imports of silica sand, which is extensively used in glass making, by iron foundries and for other minor purposes.

Over leather belting a somewhat spirited argument took place between a group of manufacturers who carry on the processes of currying, stretching and "finishing" the leather as well as making it into belts and the Canadian branch of an American factory importing the materials of their belts in a "finished" state. This was typical of the situation frequently arising in such cases where the opposition to increased protection comes from other manufacturers for whom the finished article of the applicant constitutes the raw material of their industry. The same condition was found to exist in regard to imported fur bodies for men's hats, but in this case the applicants wanted a lower duty on their raw material and were opposed by hat makers who make the bodies as well as the hats. Both in the leather belting and bodies for hats applications, much valuable information was obtained and second hearings will take place later.

### Linen Industry Asks Increase

Of greater interest to farmers, both as producers and consumers, was the application for increased duties on linens. This involved a specious plea for protection for the linen industry on the ground that it provided a market for home-grown flax. The complaint was of the usual character, low wages and

depreciated currencies in European countries enabled imported linens to undersell the Canadian product. It was hinted by the applicants that child labor and low standards of living gave Irish and Continental exporters an unfair advantage in the Canadian market. The evidence tended to show, however, that the finer qualities of linen goods cannot be produced in Canada from Canadian raw materials, and that the whole industry is in large degree "exotic"; lacking certain natural advantages which are enjoyed by overseas manufacturers. Cross examination of those appearing in support of the application, conducted by A. E. Darby for the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and R. J. Deachman for the Consumers' league of Canada, was directed to the establishment of those facts and of the effects upon the retail prices of linen goods of the increased duties asked for. The preliminary arguments made at this sitting will be pursued at the second hearing later in the year.

### Putty, Buttons and Silica Sand

Putty gave rise to an almost equally interesting discussion. The manufacturers of paint and varnish in Canada complain that they cannot profitably sell putty in competition with the Belgian product which they claim to be of inferior quality. Much information as to the constituents and comparative value of the imported and home-made articles was drawn out, and the hearing was adjourned to permit of further study and investigation.

Another demand for protection against foreign competition, made possible by lower wages and living standards, came from the button manufacturers, who fear the effects of Italian exports to Canada. After taking considerable technical evidence, final argument was postponed.

Protection to aid in the development of a natural resource was involved in the request of Silico Limited for a duty on imports of silica sand. Opposition to the application came from the glass manufacturers whose raw material is largely imported from Belgium. In the evidence and under cross examination it was developed that silica sand is obtained in Canada by crushing, screening and washing deposits of sandstone. The Belgian product exists naturally as sand in large quantities is dug out by steam shovels ready for use, and is shipped to Canada as ballast. The cost of production of Canadian silica, is, naturally, considerably greater. The case involves the important issue of the price to be paid, ultimately by consumers, to encourage development of a Canadian resource, the opposing contention being that it is better business to import such materials until the natural growth of the population and industries of the country enables the Canadian deposits to be worked at a profit. A considerable and easily worked supply of silica exists on Black Island in Lake Winnipeg. This application was also adjourned for second hearing.

### Road-Making Machinery

Reduction of the duty on road-making machinery was asked by a Saskatchewan contractor, represented at the hearing by R. J. Deachman. The opposing manufacturers were represented by Z. A. Lash, K.C. Owing to inadequacy of the information supplied by the applicants to their representative, the hearing of the case, after the preliminary statement, was adjourned.

The great value of these enquiries in inducing intelligent consideration of proposed tariff changes is demonstrated afresh at every sitting of the Tariff Board. The viewpoints of the agricultural producers and the consumers, voiced by A. E. Darby and R. J. Deachman, respectively, are being given some real consideration, often to the chagrin of interests who have been accustomed to settle such things in complete, although not necessarily intentional, disregard of them and who are now being educated to the fact that the concern in tariff matters of the primary producers and of the common people is at least as great as their own.



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# KILLS THEM QUICK!

## A Personal Letter to Readers of The Grain Growers' Guide

Dear Friends:

I have some very important and valuable news for you, something I am satisfied is going to please you very much and will be greatly appreciated by you.

Do you know we have a common enemy, an unscrupulous enemy, who is constantly working night and day destroying our property? We owe it to ourselves and to each other to unite in fighting and destroying this enemy completely. This enemy is small, it is true, but O, how "MITEY!" He lives on the fat of the land and his name is M-I-T-E.

Any one who has ever raised poultry knows what an unpleasant task it is to grease, powder or dip the poultry to rid them of Mites and Lice.

I have discovered what I believe to be the simplest, easiest and surest way to quickly destroy every one of these vermin and keep the chickens free from them at all times.

By adding one or two small tablets to the fowls' drinking water each day you can quickly destroy every one of these Mites and Lice on your chickens. Every one who has ever had to fight the Mites can realize and appreciate what a Godsend this is to the poultry raiser. Guaranteed harmless to chickens, young or old, as well as all domestic fowls and animals. It will not make the eggs or meat taste differently.

In order to prove to your entire satisfaction that I have the best preparation for quickly getting rid of all Mites and Chicken Lice on your poultry in a very few days, without any hard work, I am going to give you an opportunity to secure TWO regular full size ONE-DOLLAR packages of my famous MINERAL TABLETS FREE OF CHARGE.

Each package contains about One Hundred tablets. It is positively guaranteed to do everything claimed for it or money refunded.

If you will write me within one week from date you receive the paper containing this offer, enclosing one dollar for one large regular full size \$1.00 package of my Mineral Tablets for getting rid of Mites and Chicken Lice, I will send you by return mail postpaid, THREE regular full size One-Dollar packages of these tablets. In other words, you buy one \$1.00 package and I throw in Two extra One-Dollar packages for good measure, with the understanding, you are to keep one of the free packages for yourself and hand the other one to a friend or neighbor.

Mites are one of the greatest enemies that a poultry raiser has to contend with. Tens of thousands of little chicks die every year from no other cause than Mites or Lice.

Tens of thousands of poultry raisers will tell you they could easily make all kinds of money every year if they could find some practical method for easily and quickly getting rid of Mites and Chicken Lice.

I am offering you a cheap, simple and practical method for doing this, for I know that once you do, you are going to be mighty glad that I called your

attention to this great discovery which will give poultry raisers a chance to make money.

A flock of poultry infested with Mites or Lice will never be worth their keep and the task of getting rid of these vermin heretofore has been anything but pleasant. Now, by the use of my wonderful tablets, all of this disagreeable work is done away with.

You crush the tablets in the fowls' drinking water and in a few days the Mites and Lice will have all disappeared.

After you have used these wonderful tablets I will appreciate it if you will tell all your friends and neighbors about them and the wonderful work they have accomplished for you. I am anxious to get these tablets into the hands of every poultry raiser in the country and that is why I am offering TWO regular full size ONE-DOLLAR PACKAGES FREE with an order for one \$1.00 package, provided you send me your order within one week from date you receive this offer. Just mail me your order this very day with one dollar and get in now on this Great Special Introductory Offer before it is too late.

I also give you my permission to let as many of your friends in on this special offer as you see fit, they may give you their order, and for every one dollar you send me for Mineral Tablets I will send THREE regular full size one-dollar packages. I will fill orders promptly and send same postpaid. It is understood each party receiving two free packages is to hand one free package to a friend or neighbor who keeps poultry and has not yet had an opportunity to try out this wonderful discovery.

The above Mineral Tablets have been thoroughly tested and will positively do everything claimed for them and every one keeping poultry should try them at once and see what a blessing they are to poultry keepers.

Address all orders to

**Allen Watson, Poultryman**  
Box 601, Farmingdale,  
South Dakota, U.S.A.

So many nice letters are continually being received from readers of this paper telling us how well pleased they are with the results received from above Mite and Lice Destroyer tablets that we believe every one keeping poultry should take advantage of the amazing liberal offer to secure three regular full size one-dollar packages for the price of one. These tablets are proving a regular Godsend to those who are keeping poultry and are a blessing that is certainly being appreciated everywhere by poultry raisers who have given them a trial.

Kindly show this most wonderful offer to your friends and neighbors at once who are keeping poultry and make up as large a club order at once as you can and take advantage of this amazing introductory offer. Remember you would pay one dollar a package for the same kind of tablets anywhere else if you were fortunate enough to find them on sale.—Advt.

## Can You Answer These?

A Page for the Wise Ones

EVERY issue The Guide will ask 20 questions. You send them in with the answers. Your name and address must be attached thereto so that it can be published with the question and with the answer which will appear in the following issue. Address correspondence to Question Editor, The Grain Growers' Guide, 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg.

Have a heart when asking your poser. It shouldn't be so hard that only a few people will know the answer. Ask those questions, the answer to which we have all heard at some time or other, but has slipped our memory.

### How Many of These Can You Answer?

- 1—What is the pay of a member of the Canadian parliament at Ottawa?
- 2—Which one of the 15 decisive battles of history was fought on the North American continent?
- 3—What colony refused to join the Canadian Confederation?
- 4—For what is Mecca noted?
- 5—When did China become a republic and who was its first president?
- 6—What is the meaning of the wireless signal, CQD?
- 7—Is it permissible to address a letter "Mrs. Dr. Brown"?
- 8—What is the Fabian Society and how did it derive its name?
- 9—What is the Talmud?
- 10—What is the National Anthem of the French, and under what circumstances was it popularized?
- 11—When and where was the game of golf originated?

- 12—What contemporary British politician goes by the nick-name of "Jix"?
- 13—Who was the author of the poem beginning with the following line? "Lead, kindly light, amid the encircling gloom."
- 14—Who were the first white men on the North American continent?
- 15—How many Canadians belong to the Imperial Privy Council and bear the title Rt. Hon.? Give their names.
- 16—What is the function of a lieutenant-governor in a state of the American Union?
- 17—When was the sulky plow invented and by whom?
- 18—What great musician was made premier of a European state at the close of the war?
- 19—Who was Friar Tuck?
- 20—How is celluloid obtained?

Answers to the above Questions will appear in June 1 issue

### Answers to Last Week's Questions

- 1—What is the name of the new capital of Australia?  
A—Canberra.
- 2—How long does it take to go from Vancouver to Montreal by train?  
A—The fastest running time is 88 hours and 30 minutes.
- 3—Who was Baron Munchausen?  
A—The fictitious author of a book of travels filled with most extravagant tales.
- 4—Who was the inventor of the airplane?  
A—Orville and Wilbur Wright were the first to fly in a heavier than air machine, their plane having made its first successful flight in 1906.
- 5—Where and when was the first Communist colony on the North American continent founded?  
A—Jamestown, Virginia, 1607.
- 6—What is a common color marking for which Shorthorn cattle are disqualified for registry?  
A—A black muzzle.
- 7—Who is the military dictator of Spain?  
A—Gen. Primo De Rivera.
- 8—What is the meaning of the word Swarajist?  
A—A supporter of the nationalist movement in India.
- 9—Who was Gregor Mendel?  
A—An Austrian monk who discovered that certain hereditary characters are inherited in a definite mathematical ratio.
- 10—Which is the oldest city in Canada?  
A—Quebec.
- 11—For what do we remember Sarajevo?  
A—It was in the city of Sarajevo that Archduke Franz Ferdinand was assassinated on June 28, 1914. This event was the precipitating cause of the World War.

- 12—Who is the British Poet Laureate?  
A—Robert Bridges.
- 13—Where does the bulk of the world's supply of platinum come from?  
A—Russia.
- 14—What is insulin, and who discovered it?  
A—Insulin is a gland extract useful in the treatment of diabetes. It was first isolated by Dr. T. G. Banting, a Toronto physician, in 1925.
- 15—What was the name of the Tennessee school teacher who precipitated the "monkey trial" in which Wm. J. Bryan and Clarence Darrow took part on opposite sides?  
A—John T. Stopes.
- 16—When was the first Canadian transcontinental railway completed?  
A—The last spike connecting East with West was driven at Craigellachie in the Eagle Pass, on November 7, 1885.
- 17—For what is Thomas D'Arcy McGee remembered?  
A—Because he is Canada's only political martyr, having been assassinated April 7, 1868, for the support he gave to the party working for Confederation.
- 18—How long does it take to hatch a pigeon's egg?  
A—18 days.
- 19—Name two college professors who have achieved eminence in contemporary Canadian politics.  
A—Sir George Foster and Premier John Bracken.
- 20—What is the principle on which the 5-5-3 naval pact rests?  
A—Under the terms of the Washington Disarmament Conference of 1922, Great Britain, United States and Japan agreed to limit the total tonnage of the capital ships to a ratio of 5-5-3 respectively.



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# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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## The League of Nations

By THE RT. HON. SIR GEORGE E. FOSTER

THE fearful holocaust of men and material sacrificed in the 1914-18 world struggle compelled the earnest and immediate consideration of some better method than war to settle disputes between nations. This was sought in a voluntary association of the nations of the world, who should bind themselves, before resorting to force, to exhaust all peaceful means of settling their differences through diplomatic agreements, by arbitration, by judicial process, and by various friendly agencies to be provided for in the articles of their association. One of the first acts of the Peace Conference, which met in Paris in January, 1919, was to appoint a committee of 19, selected from 14 of the nations represented at the conference, to prepare these articles of association. After three months of continuous deliberation this committee, through its chairman, Woodrow Wilson, then President of the United States, presented its findings, which, on April 28, 1919, were unanimously adopted by the Peace Conference and became what is known as the "Covenant" of the League of Nations.

This Covenant was incorporated into and became a part of the treaties made with Germany and the other enemy nations, and the League itself came formally into being on the deposit of the ratifications of the Treaty of Versailles with the French Foreign Office in Paris on January 10, 1920. The 20 nations depositing their ratifications on that date became the first members of the League, and by the end of that year 48 nations had subscribed to the Covenant. Additions have since been made and the entrance of Germany in September 1926 brings the total membership to date up to 56, with Brazil and Spain under a two years' notice of withdrawal, which it is hoped will not be persisted in.

### Circle of Non-Members Narrowing

This leaves outside the League only Afghanistan, Ecuador, Egypt, Turkey, Russia, Mexico and the United States of America. Of these Egypt and Turkey will probably soon join, and the United States Government though not yet technically a member of the League, is co-operating with the League in many of its important activities, and it is not too much to say that the people of the United States are overwhelmingly favorable to the elimination of aggressive war, and in sympathy with the aims and objects of the League. An unfortunate and regrettable party division prevented the ratification of the Peace Treaties by the Senate in 1920, and time must be given to heal the breach.

The Covenant of the League of Nations consists of 26 articles attached to the following preamble:

"The high contracting parties, in order to promote international co-operation and to achieve international peace and security, by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war, by the prescription of open, just and honorable relations between nations, by the firm establishment of the understandings of international law as the actual rule of conduct among governments, and by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organized peoples with one another, agree to this Covenant of the League of Nations."

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No man in Canada can speak with greater authority on the League of Nations than The Right Hon. Sir George E. Foster. He accompanied Premier Borden to the Peace Conference at Paris, out of which the League of Nations was born in February, 1919. He was chairman of the Canadian delegation to the first Assembly of the League at Geneva in 1920 and there received the signal honor of being appointed one of the vice-presidents of the Assembly. In 1926 he was again chairman of the Canadian delegation and led the cheers which greeted the entrance of Germany into the League. He represented Canada at the convention of the League in September of last year, which considered the reservations attached to the resolutions of the United States Senate to enter the Permanent Court of International Justice. He is president of the League of Nations Society in Canada and an untiring worker in the great cause of international justice and harmony for which the League of Nations stands.

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So much for the origin and constitution of the League; let us now glance at the methods and agencies by which it carries on its work.

The headquarters of the League are at Geneva, where it occupies on Quai Mont Blanc offices, which house its official staff, contain its voluminous library and still more numerous documents and records, and provides rooms for meetings of committees and conferences, and for the sessions of the council. The yearly assembly meets in the Salle de la Reformation on the opposite side of the lake. The League is now constructing a building which will economically and conveniently serve all the requirements of the League under one roof. The proceeds of the sale of the present offices will provide a substantial part of the cost of the new and imposing structure which will front the lake and be surrounded by a fine and spacious park.

The International Labor organization, which, though a separate body, works under the auspices of the League, occupies a building of its own close to the site of the new headquarters of the League. In these two buildings some five or six hundred officers and employees carry on in ceaseless activity the world wide operations of the League.

The functioning agencies of the League are, (1) The Assembly, (2) The Council, (3) The Secretariat, and (4) The Permanent Court of International Justice.

### The Assembly

The Assembly is composed of three delegates appointed by the government of each nation member of the League, a possible body of 168 representatives. It meets yearly on the first Monday of September and continues in session for, from three to five weeks according to the business to be transacted. It elects its president on the first day of the session, its 12 vice-presidents and its six grand committees to whom are referred all matters that require examination and report. The discussions in the Assembly and committees are conducted in French and English with translations from one language to the other. Speakers must proceed to the rostrum and speak therefrom in order of application.

Votes are registered by the chairman of each delegation, and on substantive

questions, the decision must be unanimous. All member nations have an equal representation in numbers and an equal voting power. The overseas dominions and India, though parts of the British Empire, have each exactly the same status and voting power as all sovereign states.

The Assembly is, broadly speaking, the legislative body of the league, decides its policies, provides financially and by direction for their execution, and reviews the results. It elects the majority of the Council, and receives and acts upon the yearly report of that body.

Newspaper publicity is much desired and abundantly provided for by the League. One whole side gallery is set apart in the assembly hall for press men. There at any session of the Assembly the representatives of between 200 and 300 newspapers of the world may be seen eagerly intent on receiving and despatching the incidents and features of League work. The press has the entry to all committees and to the sessions of the Council.

### The Council

The Council is, speaking generally, the executive branch of the League. It is presently composed of 14 members, of whom five are permanent, representing Great Britain, France, Japan, Italy and Germany, and nine are non-permanent. These latter are elected by the Assembly, three each year, and hold office for three years only, thus affording a desirable rotation among members of the League. The Assembly can in case of a particularly efficient representative prolong his eligibility for a second term, and the Assembly can in any year recall all its nine representatives and proceed to elect others in their stead. This effectuates the control of the Assembly, and provides a remedy for such an emergency as occurred in March, 1926, when the vote of one representative of the Assembly in the Council, persisted in against the unanimous wish of the Assembly, prevented the entry of Germany into the League at that time.

The Council meets at least once quarterly, at Geneva, or such other place as it decides, and can be convoked oftener if occasion requires. On substantive questions unanimity is re-



The Rt. Hon. Sir George E. Foster

quisite to a decision. The Council has special duties imposed by the Covenant, and treaties which it carries out irrespective of or in concert with the Assembly. Its decisions carry weight from the fact that through them five great powers and the collective voice of 56 nations speak. Up to date the Council has held 44 sessions, and dealt by resolution with more than 2,000 questions, more or less vitally affecting International relations.

### The Secretariat

The Secretariat is, in fact, the civil service section of the League, drawn from more than 30 different nations, selected on a basis of merit and capacity by the general secretary, Sir Eric Drummond, and subject to approval by the Council. These include the most capable experts available in finance and economics, in fiscal customs and transit matters, in medical science and practice, in diplomacy and knowledge of statesmanship, and in the various specialties which are dealt with by the League. These include numerous yearly conventions and conferences on important subjects of International concern, the material information for which has to be gathered and tabulated with the utmost accuracy and fullness in addition to their convocation and conduct. It is conceded that this body, in capacity and efficiency, is unequalled by any other in the whole category of nations.

### The Permanent Court

The Permanent Court of International Justice is the realization of a hope long cherished by men of vision in the forward civilizations of the world, more than once unsuccessfully attempted by statesmen of Russia, the United States and Great Britain, and was imposed by article 14 of the Covenant as an imperative duty of the League.

One of the first acts of the Council was the appointment, on February 13, 1920, of a committee of 11 jurists, selected from ten different nations to formulate a plan and to prepare a draft statute for the organization of a permanent court. This committee of which

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# The Workshop of the Soil

*Scientists at world's oldest experimental farm show that soil fertility depends upon a world of industry conducted by a miniature population living in the soil*

By P. M. ABEL

LONG after the newspaper accounts of Dempsey's titanic victories and final defeat have passed into oblivion, readers will still find delight in the old Greek yarn about the tussle between a chap called Anteus and a certain bullyar by the name of Hercules.

Now this Hercules was a doughty fighter, even though he had neither press agent nor training camp at which admission could be charged to see him undergoing his workouts. There was no Greek of that time, nor any other time, who could stand up to him. Stanislas Zbysko, grizzled darling of modern wrestling fans, would have crumpled up 30 seconds after the first grapple. And so it would have been with Anteus but for one thing. Hercules threw him around like a rag doll. He could have put on handcuffs and broken Anteus' back without getting out of the chair in his corner. But this fight was no fizzle. The seat holders got their money's worth. For every time Anteus touched mother earth his strength was renewed and he came back at Hercules for more. As I remember it, the bout trailed off into a no-decision affair with all bets off. If Hercules had had an American manager he would have seen to it that this fight was staged on a wooden deck beyond the 12-mile limit.

Of course this story is a parable. The old Greeks wanted to say in an interesting way that all life is renewed and sustained by what the soil yields; that from this shallow covering of apparently inert earth come strange elixirs that nourish the bursting seed and perform the miracle of plant growth on which higher life depends.

Having put their science into a poem, the Greeks were willing to leave it at that. After pagan culture came another which put aside both science and poetry for the black robe of asceticism and for over a thousand years no one dared to wonder about wordly things. In all these centuries the soil taught humble farmers how to woo her, but to the learned doctors never a thing did she impart.

## An Ingenious Guess

Then came old Jean Van Helmont, half quack, half scientist. About the time Shakespeare was writing his immortal plays Van Helmont was poulticing and bleeding the wealthy sufferers in his native city of Brussels, and meanwhile writing a lot of scientific nonsense. But he had the experimental itch, and out of experiment grows experience. He planted a five-pound willow tree in 200 pounds of dry soil. For five years he watered it with rain water, adding nothing else, and at the end of that time discovered that his tree had gained 164 pounds in weight and that the soil was decreased by only two ounces! Therefore, said the Flanders' doctor, the gift of the soil to the plant is water and nothing else.

That explanation satisfied men for a hundred years. Then Jethro Tull, an Englishman, came along with a set of radical ideas to shock the conservatives of his day. How is it, Tull asked them, that in two fields equally well supplied with moisture, one will yield abundantly and the other scarcely at all? And then he proceeded to the answer. The food of the plant, he told his listeners is really the small particles of earth. It follows then, that if a soil be sufficiently worked and the particles be made fine enough, the plants would be better able to absorb them and continuous large crops be thus ensured.

In the century following Jethro Tull, chemistry became a science. Like a new broom it swept away the cobwebs of humbug from agriculture and the practical arts. A Swiss, DeSaussure, was the first to discover in what form plants drew their strength from the earth, and a countryman of his, DeCandolle, speculated on the cause of declining yields, and methods by means of which the soil's precious gift to Anteus of old could be kept up.

Plants feed, so DeSaussure announced, by sucking up soil moisture in which various chemical compounds have been dissolved. And DeCandolle went on to say: plants take in many substances

which they cannot use. These are thrown out again by the roots as refuse. This refuse collects slowly in a soil and acts as a poison to that particular crop. Hence if a farmer rotate his crops he will get better yields. To illustrate: the poisonous refuse thrown out by potatoes would mean a smaller crop if potatoes were sown on the same land in the following year; but as it does not affect wheat, if the latter were sown a maximum crop would result. And similarly, the poison thrown out by wheat roots will not affect hay, wherefore the wheat should be followed by hay. In the meantime these toxins or poisons slowly decompose and by the time the rotation comes around to potatoes again, the toxins from the previous planting of potatoes would all have disappeared.

This theory appealed with great force and in our own century the American, Whitney, has pursued it so far as to say that the only reason why manures of any kind need ever be added to the soil is because of the effect it has in speeding up the destruction of the poisons eliminated by plants. For, says he, every soil, even the poorer ones, contain sufficient plant food, in available form, to grow abundant crops.

## Pleased the Urbanite

Whitney's theory proved very popular with the whole tribe of white collar experts whose fingers have never been warmed by the friendly touch of rich earth. It inspired wildly irresponsible predictions about the inexhaustibility of the soil. It bred the idea, so persistent in new countries like Western Canada, that with a suitable rotation and proper cultivation, yields can be indefinitely maintained.

But the experience of farmers of 40 centuries, and the researches of a host of contemporary scientists teach us that the problem isn't quite so simple as that.

In the first half of the last century lived a German baron, Justus von Liebig, whose genius touched almost every branch of chemistry which has to do with living things. Perhaps you will remember reading in your youth, advertisements of Liebig's extract of meat juice, forerunner of the modern bull in the little brown bottle. The same Liebig. Liebig wrote a big question mark after DeSaussure's doctrine that all plant food came from the soil. On the contrary, Liebig declared, as Senebriere before him had discovered, the leaves of plants take certain compounds from the air. They take gases such as those which are exhaled from the lungs of animals and build them up into sugar,

into starch, and into the tough fibres of flax and hemp and oak. If you sell nothing from your fields except the sugar which your beets have manufactured from sunshine and air, your soil will never become impoverished.

That portion of the brilliant baron's teaching stands unquestioned to this day but he went one step too far. Plant and animal life dies and decays, he reminded his students, and from that decay is given off ammonia which evaporates. This substance, too, plants take from the air. Such was the old baron's prestige among chemists of his time that when he spoke the others were slow to differ. It took an Englishman to straighten him out about this ammonia business.

Sir John Bennet Lawes was born on his father's farm at Rothamsted, England, in 1814. Before he got through college he fooled away with flower pots into which he poured chemicals to improve the growth of the plants. One compound made by pouring sulphuric acid over phosphates gave him such phenomenal results that he patented it and laid the foundation for the artificial manure business while yet in his twenties. Then he employed a countryman of his, Sir J. H. Gilbert, and this famous partnership lasted till Lawes' death 57 years later. In the course of their joint operations Lawes made his farm over into the world's first experiment station, and provided a fund of £100,000 to ensure its continuance after his death.

But so far as our story goes, the most important thing Lawes and Gilbert did was to prove that plants cannot take ammonia from the air, but that most of them have to get their nitrogen, the important element in ammonia, without which no plant can live, from the soil. From that day to this scientists have rivetted their eyes on this one element, nitrogen, by all odds the most important item in the growing of crops. For while every acre is weighted down with tons of nitrogen—the very air we breathe is four-fifths nitrogen—still from the farmer's point of view it is the scarcest of elements, for atmospheric nitrogen is in a form which most plants cannot use.

## A Big Step Forward

Perhaps no man has ever given scientific research such an impetus as Louis Pasteur with his series of brilliant discoveries which proved that certain mysterious chemical changes were caused by the action of invisibly tiny bodies called bacteria. His students began to apply his methods to all manner of sticklers which had perplexed

professors for years. Bacteriology, or the study of these minute living things turned out to be the key to unlock many a closed door.

Three discoveries of first importance to agriculture were made within a very short space of time. First, Hellriegel found a germ living on peas, beans, clovers and other plants belonging to the same family, which had the power to take nitrogen from the air and manufacture it into a substance which plants could use. Second, a group of Frenchmen proved that certain bacteria had the power to transform dead animal and plant remains into ammonia and that other germs, taking up the work where they left off, could after two more changes produce this life-giving form of nitrogen for the plant. Third, a Dutchman and a Pole discovered bacteria that lived independently of legumes, or any other higher plants, and possessed the power of transforming atmospheric nitrogen into the treasured plant food.

All this brilliant work was accomplished in the space of 10 short years, 1880-1890. The inspiration had come in each instance from France, and is directly traceable to Pasteur, although coming long after his own work. It is impossible for us now to realize the thrill of wonderment with which investigators of those days learned that all life depended upon the activity of invisible organisms working in the dark fastnesses of the soil. With these discoveries the practical problem for the farmers became that of promoting conditions in the soil which gave the right kind of bacteria the best chance to work. Bacteria must have air; then land must be properly cultivated so that air could get to them. Bacteria must have energy-producing food; then manure or plant remains must be turned under with the plow.

## The Underground Workshop

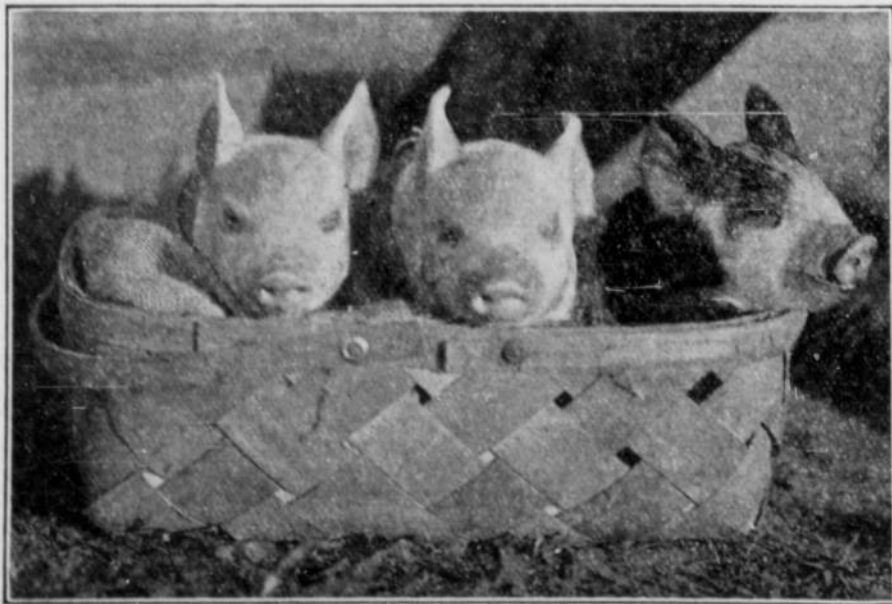
The last chapter in this story, and by far the most interesting of all, has been written since the war, and is to found in *The Micro-organisms of the Soil*, by Sir John Russell and his fellow experimenters at Rothamsted.

In experimenting with bacteria in 1907, Sir John Russell and a fellow worker were in the act of heating a sample of soil to a degree which would kill all bacterial life, when an accident happened to their equipment and their soil was only partly sterilized. They kept the soil, however, and made analyses of it from time to time. To their astonishment its plant food content increased rapidly. The numbers of bacteria rose to a point far higher than is found in normal soils and the rapid formation of the precious nitrate showed the germs to be working like a spring colony of bees. What was the explanation?

Could it be possible that there were many forms of minute life in the soil, some of them assisting and some of them preying upon the bacteria and in other ways hindering them? All the experts at Rothamsted were called in and asked to investigate this possibility. This book gives their findings, and the following is a brief summary of it.

A normal fertile soil is like a great city inhabited by a teeming industrial population. Giant earthworms and insects perform the useful work of providing ventilating shafts to feed the forges of the stationary workers and to remove the smoke from their fires. At the other end of the scale in size is a wide assortment of tiny laborers, the bacteria. There may be 45,000,000 in a thimbleful of soil. Gather their bodies from an acre and they would not exceed 75 pounds in weight. Midway in size between the bacteria and the insects is a numerous mixed population, microscopic plants and animals. Some of them are key workers in the intricate processes which go on in this great city. Others represent the lawless element which wastes the proceeds of travail.

The business of keeping the soil fertile is a piece work job, with every step partitioned out to the different classes of artisans. Certain workers



The beginning of a boys' and girls' club enterprise.



# Not All Luck

Andrew Anderson, master of Fogelvik Farm, writes down a few homely truths about farm management which every successful farmer knows

LET us grant that you feel you possess the high qualities required to be a successful farmer and you have come to the decision to farm. Your first object is to get the best possible place for the means at your disposal. The easiest way to start farming with limited capital is to rent, but in most parts you can also buy on the agreement of sale plan with a very small payment down.

Don't ever start farming unless you have a good wife, mother or sister to help you. If you do, your chances for success are limited.

Whether you buy or rent, be sure to get suitable land. For my own part I would prefer to start farming on a raw piece of land, build everything to suit myself and watch it grow. It has always held a great fascination for me. This, however, is more sentiment than good sense as there is very often a distinct advantage in obtaining an improved farm with buildings, water supply, and a reasonable amount of land ready for crop. It is nearly always cheaper to buy improvements already made than it is to make them. A farm whose owner is prosperous is generally to be preferred to one on which the owner or operator has gone broke.

In choosing a district it is well to look carefully into its history. While good land always remains so, the reputation a district may have acquired is not always dependable. What was a poor district 10 years ago may be good today and vice versa.

Always take into account the kind of farming you prefer. If it is livestock or dairying, look for a district with an average plentiful supply of pasture, feed and water. If for principally grain growing, look for a larger acreage and summerfallow.

## Beats Agents' Assurances

The kind of settlers in the district, the distance from school, church, city and railroad, whether main or branch line, are all worth considering. A prosperous district generally looks it.

Increase in land values has often been a great magnet for land buyers and speculators and has often been responsible for untold misery but should, however, be given some thought. What is greatly to be preferred to raise in land values are stable land values.

The first essential for successful farming is good land.

Good climate is a good second, but it is something over which we have no control.

Good land, yes. When I see a man trying to make a living on a poor unsuitable piece of land I always feel sorry for him—and to think there is such an enormous amount of good land in Western Canada to be had. You could not give me a township of poor land.

You may ask, "What is a man going to do who has only poor land?" To that question I have a correct answer. Sell it to a more fortunate neighbor who has better land, if he should be in a humor to give some very small sum for it for pasture—and would rather pay you something than let it go back to weeds.

If you cannot sell it, my advice is—give it away and buy or rent good land. As a matter of fact, poor land is really worthless, but the best way to

get something out of it, so that it is not a detriment or an eyesore to the neighborhood, is to seed it to brome grass.

The minimum size of a farm should be such as to allow the farmer to make full use of all labor, horses, and machinery in his possession provided the three are well balanced.

## How Large Should a Farm Be?

I am not in favor of too small a farm in the open plains country, such as the district in which I live. A quarter-section is undoubtedly too small; a half-section is better, but a full section is a much more economical unit to farm, but to try to handle more land than can be farmed properly is of course equally disastrous.

Whatever the size may be, one must be sure to plan the fields so that he saves the most time and steps, in going and coming to and from them. The nearer to home you hitch up, the more work you will do with the same effort.

Buildings should preferably be located as near the centre of the farm as possible, and should be kept in good repair and well painted. It saves a lot in the long run and adds to the value of the farm. Never start your permanent home before you first have secured a satisfactory water supply.

One of the things we should try hard to overcome on the farm is lost motion. Make every step count and perform something useful. When you see a man work hard and accomplish very little, you may be sure there is a great deal

"To prove that farm management is almost as important as good seasons, just let us look back and see how many farmers, who later went broke, accumulated most of their debts when we all had good seasons—and to see how we now, by better management, are holding our own or better in poorer seasons."—Andrew Anderson

anxious to have enough pasture and feed for my stock. A great many fields in the West are pastured to death. If a field can nicely support 10 head, don't put more than eight or nine in it.

When it comes to machinery, it is of course well to have a shed for those that are made partly of wood, but what is even more important is to keep them in good repair and well oiled.

A loose or broken bolt will often cause another part to break or bend, and I am not far out when I say that money spent on a few dozen assorted bolts is one of the best investments a farmer can make, and one of the worst things to do is take a bolt or nut from one machine to put it in another.

Labor without question is the most expensive single item on a farm even overshadowing the interest charges on a farmer's total investment and working capital.

I don't know just what your experience has been with labor, but I have



Mr. Anderson first came into prominence because of his superb fruit orchard. Alsask is in the alleged dry belt, and it was popularly believed that fruit could not be grown in that stretch of country till Mr. Anderson showed the way. The trees in the foreground are apples and crabs.

of lost motion and mismanagement. Ill-timed work is a very common failing with farmers and economically very serious. Unnecessary trips to town is a very common source of lost motion.

The common power in my locality is horses, and I am only going to refer to them. When it comes to horses, the average farmer is like a drunken sailor, the more the merrier, quite regardless of the economic loss, which is enormous.

I am positive that we have in the west over 25 per cent. too many horses, not so much too many good work horses by any means, but just horses. Just stop and think of this enormous waste of feed and pasture, and how much good stock could be raised in place of the worthless.

Some people are very anxious to have enough stock to eat up all the pasture and feed. For my part, I am more

found the farm laborer in Western Canada very good and efficient, and I am sure that the employer is often partly responsible for the hired man's poor work and lack of interest.

The farmer that works with his hired man naturally gets the most work if he is any good himself. In laying out the work, always plan it so, whenever possible, that it is just about as easy to do it right as it is to do it wrong, and it will nearly always be done right.

Don't expect too much from labor. If the hired man knew and did all we wanted him to know and do, he would never be working for you and me. Never speak meanly or disrespectfully to or about the hired man as a class. They are today what you and I were yesterday.

One common source of discontent is to pay a man straight wages for the season. The man is of course well satisfied during the spring and summer, but when the harvest comes and he sees a rather indifferent man drawing harvester's or thresher's wages, he is liable to lose interest or perhaps quit. Besides wages, which vary by the season, my men get a bonus according to the size of the crop and profit. This brings the welfare of the farm closer to the men.

For the temporary harvest hand, I would say "treat him as well as you



Mr. Anderson and his setter photographed in front of the coniferous windbreak at Fogelvik farm. The dog is holding a Hungarian partridge in his mouth.

possibly can afford." Many of them have paid their fare and are losing a lot of time and deserve every consideration. But what is more important for us farmers is that we need them every year we have a crop to harvest. Try to imagine what would happen in a good season if the temporary harvester did not turn up.

Another curse of Western Canada in the past has been too much credit, and everybody lost, just as in a war. We all well remember the day when a smooth talker, in a good suit of clothes, with \$20 to file on a homestead and pre-emption, could get thousands of dollars of credit.

My experience has been that it is much to be preferred to have all the credit in one place, and that place, the bank.

## Serious Reaction

To run bills in a lot of places is a nuisance and very unbusinesslike. The merchant's business is to sell goods, and give service—not to do banking. The implement companies, being generally large concerns with well established banking connections, have consequently better means for giving credit. Perhaps in no parts of the world can credit be obtained easier than in the West, if you want to buy or rent land. A different story is to be told if you want to borrow actual money from the financial institutions. Thanks partly to that marvellous piece of bonehead legislation called "The Dry Area Relief Act" and others, making first mortgages practically worthless and contracts of no account, long-term loans have practically disappeared from Alberta. The only hope for more and better credit, that I can see is two or more successive good crops.

One way to keep the small amount of credit we still have is to be honest with your banker—you cannot fool him anyhow—and to be prompt to renew any note that you cannot pay. Some life insurance and a reasonable amount of fire insurance should be carried, and one or two chemical fire extinguishers should be kept on every farm, also legal liability insurance should be carried.

The selling end of our principal products is now taken care of by the pools for most farmers in this district, so while I have not forgotten it, I am not going to say more about it.

## Best Product of the Farm

No matter how good a farmer you are, it is still a very good practice to keep in touch with such institutions as the universities and the experimental farms. You can there often get ideas and information that it has sometimes taken people a life-time to acquire.

Never start your son on a farm without first having him prepared for his life work. Nowadays it is not very costly to send him to an agricultural college or school, and it will pay him nice dividends in later years. The best place, however, to learn practical

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The horse barn and machinery shed at Fogelvik farm. There is always a note of pride in Andrew Anderson's voice when he shows his horses to a visitor.



# Produce Control

## A GREAT ANTIPODEAN EXPERIMENT



A pasture scene from the fertile dairy district of the north Island of New Zealand.

**N**O two countries could be much less alike than Canada and New Zealand, the one a great stretch of mountain and plain astride half the world and reaching into the unknown, the other a petite and sparkling land of green valleys and hills basking in the sunshine of the warm Pacific.

But the problems which beset the Canadian farmer are so like the problems which confront the New Zealander that we in this furthest dominion of the Crown have some appreciation of the aims and aspirations of our greater neighbor.

We have followed the fortunes of Partridge, of Sintaluta, and know something of the work of men like Motherwell and Dunning, of Saskatchewan, and T. A. Crerar, of Manitoba. The Canadian co-operative grain growers' fight from the early beginnings to its triumphant success today is well enough known to most of us "down under". I wonder how many Canadians know of our marketing experiments—of the fight over meat and dairy control, a fight not without reverses and still going on.

New Zealand is the great lamb and butter-producing dominion of the empire. We export, in addition to large quantities of mutton and beef, some 5,000,000 carcasses of lamb to the English markets every year. About 65 per cent. of the lamb imported into Great Britain comes from New Zealand. Our proportion of butter and cheese is of course much smaller, but it actually exceeds that of Denmark, and of course greatly exceeds that of other British overseas possessions. Our 1925 export of butter was 1,245,324 cwt., and of cheese, 1,376,754 cwt., chiefly to the United Kingdom, and this has since been increased.

For years we have been haphazardly marketing these great quantities of produce, dumping them on the London market as fast as our season allowed us to get rid of them, and thus creating with unfailing regularity either a slump through over supply in the height of the season, or a shortage through under supply during the off season, which our competitors were able to take advantage of.

### Birth of the Meat Board

So the meat control agitation arose. The producers were got together and after a struggle, legislation was put through parliament giving the New Zealand Meat Producers the right to set up a board with enormous powers to handle our meat business, and chiefly the prime fat lamb trade, which is one of the standbys of the country.

The board proceeded with great caution. It had power to prevent a solitary carcass from leaving New Zealand unless it was satisfied with its method of disposal, its destination and the hands it went through. It could regulate supplies, make shipping contracts—or break them—and prescribe the conditions under which meat was to be killed and exported. It had autocratic powers.

So far it has made slight use of them. It has been content to demand the pool-

### The story of New Zealand's attempts to handle her own primary exports

By W. J. POLSON

President of the Farmers' Union of New Zealand

ing of small lots, attend to insurance, watch over the conditions of ships and shipping, and assist in the advertising of our produce in Great Britain. The result is that the board has antagonized no one. On the contrary, it is recognized as a "good fellow" by the Smithfield operator, who, while he may not take it very seriously, realizes that it is not doing him any harm, at all events, whatever good it may be doing the New Zealand producer. The conservative prejudices of the Britisher have been soothed to rest and the New Zealand Meat Control Board has the stage set for another cautious step in the creation of cold storage at the English end to evade a storage trust that is one of the most serious handicaps in our trade.

### Co-op. Creameries Win

The meat producers having established control of their product, an agitation at once began amongst the dairymen for similar methods. This time private enterprise was not caught napping. Although the bulk of our dairy factories are co-operative, there is a powerful group of privately-owned companies, and they put up such a considerable fight that parliament at last in desperation said "a plague on both your houses"—here, settle it for yourselves. We will put the legislation through only to become operative after a poll has been taken amongst yourselves."

Money was spent freely by both sides: but eventually the co-operative factories who had unearthed a silver-tongued orator from the back blocks

of the outlying north and sent him on a whirlwind campaign round the dominion, won the day. The poll was carried by a large majority and dairy control came into force.

### Pursued Aggressive Policy

But the Dairy Control Board did not pursue the policy of its colleague the Meat Control Board. In the first place its sense of gratitude caused it to appoint the silver-tongued orator as its chairman. Its members, with one or two exceptions, were mostly men without any great experience of business of any kind, let alone so sensitive a business as the butter business of Tooley Street. They decided that no half measure would do for them. They would take absolute control of the product, fix the price at which it was to be sold, and make the Englishman toe the line. They altogether overlooked the temperaments of their compatriots overseas and failed to realize that the Englishman at home puts up with dictation no better than the Englishman abroad.

First of all they arranged with half a dozen of the leading Tooley Street houses that they were to get the business if they put up the finance, thus alienating all the rest of the trade. Next they cut down the commission until it was lower than the commission paid by their competitors. Then they proceeded to regulate supplies and dictate the prices at which the supplies were to be sold.

Nothing could have been more fatal. While Australia and Argentina were selling their butter freely in competition with Danish, the British merchant

and trader forgot that New Zealand existed. Our butter began to accumulate in London in enormous quantities, while our competitors were quitting theirs.

The board in desperation began reducing the price still without effect, and finally in a panic the other day met hurriedly, abandoned the whole position, withdrew all price fixing regulations and besought Tooley Street to help them out of the mess on its own terms. This no doubt Tooley Street will be willing to do, but the experiment has cost New Zealand over £2,000,000 sterling already this season, and the most unsatisfactory feature of it is that many British traders have made arrangements with Argentine competitors. In a word a trade that it has taken 30 years to build up has been seriously jeopardized by a board of well meaning but hot-headed men who refused to take advice.

Goodness knows advice was plentiful enough. The writer, in common with many other New Zealanders, on his return from England nine months ago, warned them what would happen if they flourished a bludgeon in the face of the British trader. Later the prime minister himself investigated the position in London and warned the board as to the position.

### Result: Net Loss

The result is that control has received a great set-back. Not only will it be impossible for the New Zealand dairy farmer to achieve a full measure of control of his own product for many years to come, but the Meat Control Board will be nervous of any further forward move and in the opinion of many producers, it has been too nervous already.

It is a sad pity, because no impartial student of the history of New Zealand's export trade can fail to realize the necessity for control. Yet here are two important experiments, neither of which have succeeded, the one because of over caution, the other because of over zeal. It is quite true that the Meat Control Board cannot be said to have failed. But like the cat in the adage, it has rather let "I dare not wait upon I would" and many of its critics doubt whether the result has been worth the expense.

No doubt there is a happy medium somewhere and some day one or the other or both these boards may strike it, but meanwhile antipodean producers look with envious eyes upon Canada, and the successful fight of the men of the western prairies against the important interests which threatened to tax their grain crops and keep them in bondage.

But Canada's problem was simpler than ours. We have the handicap of 14,000 miles of sea. All our eggs go into one basket. We sell comparatively little of our product outside Great Britain. Our crop must be sold or it will rapidly deteriorate. Our isolation creates an added danger. The surprising thing is that in spite of her difficulties this little country carries on, annually increasing her trade and her population, confident of her future and her place in the sun.



Folding sheep on turnips on a New Zealand farm



# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization - Education - Co-operation

Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None

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## The League of Nations

We feel very fortunate in being able to give to our readers in this issue a survey of The League of Nations and its work by Sir George Foster, probably the greatest Canadian authority on this great international organization for the promotion of peace. From Sir George's article the reader gets a comprehensive view of the League of Nations, how it is constituted, its aims and objects and its outstanding achievements during the seven years of its existence. Many years ago John Bright, the great British statesman and the outstanding antagonist of needless warfare, pictured as a dream the time when the nations of the earth would get together to settle their differences by arbitration and conciliation. Through the efforts of Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States, John Bright's dream has come to a magnificent fulfilment.

Though the prestige of Woodrow Wilson brought the League of Nations into existence there were many skeptics even among those who seven years ago participated in the organization. The world was full of international jealousy, suspicion and discord. Yet having just emerged from the most dreadful war in history the statesmen of all nations realized the necessity of making some move towards international friendship and concord and if possible the utter abolition and outlawry of warfare as a means of settling international disputes.

The greatest achievement of the League of Nations, as pointed out by Sir George, is in the change of atmosphere brought about through seven years of actual operation of the League. Statesmen have come to have more confidence in each other and the actual concrete results of the work of the League have encouraged its members to bolder action. The "shining sword" and the "mail-ed fist", the great standing armies and heavy naval armaments are no longer looked upon as the chief safeguard of peace. Through the machinery provided for arbitration and the organization of the world court, the nations of the earth are learning that international disputes can be settled in the same manner as is provided by every nation for individual disputes.

In the League of Nations assembly Canada is a full fledged member and meets on a basis of equality with the representatives of the other nations of the earth. Canadian delegates to the League meetings have capably upheld the honor and dignity of our nation and on one occasion Canada was signally honored by having one of its delegates elected to the presidency.

In the past there has been a great tendency to glorify war even through public school text books, cadet training and patriotic speeches, the aim being to inspire the youth of the land with military ardor. But the last great world struggle has dispelled the glamour of war; it is no longer a matter of brilliant uniforms, martial music and dashing cavalry charges, but a long drawn out agony in which contending hosts wallowing in mire exterminate each other with deadly gases, liquid fire and flesh-rending shrapnel.

The change in sentiment is manifesting itself in many ways by the efforts to abolish cadet training in schools, by the requests for school texts picturing the horrors of war and even by the demand that when another war ensues that men refuse to fight. All this indicates the awakening of public consciousness. But there is a grave danger that in appeals to the emotions, the really effective measures for preventing war may be overlooked. Sentimental barriers to war are likely to be easily blown away in case of an actual outbreak of hostilities. The most effective safeguard against wars in the future is in the creation of machinery for ironing out international difficulties by peaceful means as provided through the League of Nations and other organizations which it has fostered.

While the United States and Russia are still outside the League of Nations, there is every hope that they and the few others still outside will shortly associate themselves with the League. Only last week a world economic conference called by the League of Nations was participated in officially by the United States and by Russia as well as by the member nations in the League. Steadily and surely the League of Nations is commending itself to the world at large as the only method yet devised by which international problems may be settled peacefully rather than by the colossal waste of human life and property which accompanies all military warfare.

## The Freight Rate Hearing

For something like two years the Board of Railway Commissioners has been hearing endless evidence on the question of equalizing railway freight rates throughout the Dominion. The hearing has now been closed and the Board will proceed to sift the evidence and arrive at its conclusions. It should not require any very long time for the Board to reach its decision. Undoubtedly as the hearings have proceeded each member of the Board has pretty well digested the evidence and reached his own conclusions on most of the matters submitted. It will remain to be seen whether the decision of the Board will bring about a satisfactory settlement of a very vexed question or whether the matter will be thrown into the political arena and be fought out in parliament.

There are a few points upon which it should not be very difficult for the Railway Board to come to a decision. It has been amply demonstrated that the railways, far from suffering by the comparatively low rates on grain being hauled out of Western Canada, have been making a very handsome profit on the grain traffic. Every effort made by the counsel for the railways to prove their losses on hauling of grain has been frustrated by the able cross examination and arguments of the western counsel. The hauling of grain is the chief single factor in the production of profits for the railway companies.

The non-fulfilment of the parliamentary order for the application of the Crow's Nest rates throughout the prairies is another matter which will presumably be dealt with by the Board. Part of the prairie country is enjoying Crow's Nest rates while another part is being penalized by higher charges.

The evidence submitted by British Columbia demonstrates that that province is being discriminated against in several ways, perhaps the outstanding case being the domestic rate on grain from Alberta used by the poultry and dairy farmers in the Fraser Valley. They are being charged exorbitant freight rates on the necessary food for their cattle and poultry, and it is having a deterrent effect on both industries.

The matter of the grain rates on the National transcontinental from the head of the lakes to Quebec is another problem, the

solution of which has long been overdue. At a cost of \$200,000,000 to the public treasury this great transcontinental highway was built through northern Ontario and Quebec to provide an outlet for western grain through Canadian ports. Shortly after the completion of the railway, low rates were established and grain began to move over the new National highway. Immediately, however, the present high rate was put into effect and grain ceased to go out over the National Transcontinental, but followed the old course by which a large portion goes out through American seaports.

It has been a battle royal between the representatives of the railway companies and the representatives of the people in presenting the case before the Board of Railway Commissioners. It is the duty of the Board to consider the evidence, and while giving ample care to the transportation interests at the same time to provide justice to the consumers throughout Canada. The public will await with high expectation the finding of the Board on these vitally important matters.

## The Case for Agriculture

There is no section of the citizenship of Canada more vitally interested in the tariff question than the farmers. The effect of the tariff system upon agriculture is very marked. This is more particularly true in Canada where agriculture in general has no opportunity to gain advantage through tariffs because of the fact that the surplus of the great staple agricultural products is sold upon the export markets in open competition with the world. In such cases no protective tariff can materially improve the price of these products on the home market. On the other hand the tariff which enhances the price of articles which enter into the cost of living and the cost of production gives the agricultural industry that much greater burden to carry.

For the first time in Canadian history there is now a Tariff Board hearing applications for tariff increases, tariff reductions and tariff adjustments in public, where each applicant must set forth his argument in support of his application and be prepared to face cross-examination from the representatives of those who oppose such application. The agricultural industry should be well and consistently represented at hearings before the Tariff Board in all cases where the agricultural industry is affected. The only organization which is in any general way representative of the farming industry, is the Canadian Council of Agriculture. This body representing organized farmers of Alberta, Manitoba and Eastern Canada maintains a research department for the study of these economic questions and its representative is appearing on behalf of agriculture at the sessions of the Tariff Board.

The organized farmers of every province of Canada should support the Council of Agriculture in this project and contribute to the expense of having the views of agriculture placed before the members of the tariff board. It is a public body and the duty of the Board is to gather all the information possible, sift the facts and present a report upon those facts to the finance minister for his guidance in framing legislation. It is unfortunate that the province of Saskatchewan which was represented in the Council of Agriculture from its inception until a few months ago is no longer affiliated with that organization. It is to be hoped that the farmers of that great province will in the near future realize the importance of joining with the farmers of other provinces in presenting a united front on questions of economic interest. It is not essential that the provincial farmers' organizations should see eye-to-eye on everything in order to work together through the Council of Agriculture.



No doubt the three provincial wheat pools have divergent views on certain matters, but they realize the paramount necessity of having one central organization through which to market their common product. In the same way on a larger scale 56 nations of the earth, no doubt have many different viewpoints on certain questions, but they have found it advantageous to come together around a common table in the League of Nations for the common welfare. The farmers of Canada should in the same way be united and working together upon those matters at least in which their interests are identical.

### The Manitoba Beer Plebiscite

In a short time the people of Manitoba will have the opportunity of marking a ballot containing several questions regarding the sale of beer. While we think the questions could have been somewhat clearer, yet the act is on the statute books, the questions have been decided upon and it is now the privilege and the duty of the people of Manitoba to give their decision.

Question One asks, "Do you favor any extension of the present facilities for the sale of beer?" This is very clear-cut and to those who believe in curtailing the sale of beer there is no difficulty in voting "No."

If on Question One the majority vote "Yes" then the voter is asked to say whether he or she favors (a) "Beer by the glass" or (b) "Beer by the bottle." Beer by the glass means the establishment of beer parlors. It is true there is to be no bar but it is a very near approach to the old bar-room system. Those who favor no extension whatever of the sale of beer should not for that reason refrain from voting on this second question. Beer by the bottle is very

much preferable to beer by the glass. If there must be a wider sale of beer let it be by the bottle through the government stores on the cash and carry system for consumption in the residence. Beer by the bottle under this system provides every opportunity for those who really feel that they require the beer and does not place temptation in the way of those who have not acquired the habit.

Question Three asks, "Are you in favor of abolishing the right of the brewers to sell beer direct to permit-holders." Presumably this is to give an opportunity to those who would prefer to see the sale of beer abolished and also to give an opportunity to those who wish the present system continued by which they can have very considerable quantities of beer delivered by the brewers to their home. There is no doubt that the brewers have abused the present system, in some cases outrageously. If we are going to have beer sold in Manitoba it would be far preferable to abolish all other systems and restrict it to the sale in bottles through the government liquor stores as is the case at the present time with hard liquors.

### The Automobile Industry

One of the most striking industrial developments in Canada in recent years, has been the production of automobiles. Contrary to many predictions the reduced duties in the Robb budget of 1926 proved no impediment to the manufacture and sale of motor cars. The various delegations which waited upon the government feared that the reduction of the duty would destroy the Canadian market for Canadian manufacturers and thus deprive many people of a livelihood. The result has proven to be the exact opposite. Lower duties with corresponding re-

ductions in the price of cars stimulated buying and orders began to pour in. Factories were forced to work on extra shifts. Overhead costs were reduced and the automobile industry entered into, perhaps, its most prosperous era.

In 1925 there were produced in Canada 162,221 cars while in 1926 the production rose to 205,116. Reports indicate that the sale of cars in 1927 will exceed that of previous years. Not only have some of the larger factories had to extend their plants, but many smaller concerns, manufacturing parts and accessories have found it necessary to increase production as well. This object lesson has demonstrated that larger output with even possibly smaller margins of profit are better than a restricted market with higher living costs. Canada in the enterprise of its people and with an almost inexhaustible supply of natural resources is naturally adapted to be a cheap country in which to live and correspondingly a profitable field in which to develop industries.

A compromise measure is proposed, it is said, to take the place of the vetoed McNary-Haugen bill. The plan is to advance \$250,000,000 to co-operatives, whose scope and authority will be extended to include buying up and storing their products for higher prices, the farmers taking 25 per cent. of the risk. Eventually the sum advanced might be increased to \$400,000,000. President Coolidge has been sounding out mid-western representatives to find how the proposal is likely to be received by the farmers. This summer he is going to tour the west, and it is believed that the new plan will be used to mollify McNary-Haugen bill supporters who were so enraged at the president for vetoing that measure.



Expert Advice



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A car that combines all the engineering advances of the Whippet with outstanding big-car merits hitherto limited to cars of twice its price.

Gracefully distinctive body styles—roomy arm-chair comfort—the safety of 4-wheel brakes—remarkable economy of operation—performance without precedent in a car of its size and weight.

The Whippet Six will do over 55 miles an hour as easily, as smoothly, as effortlessly as a Limited Train—will pick up from 5 to 30 miles an hour in 11.4 seconds.

Presented in six beautiful body styles—at a price so low that only the great popularity of the Whippet line makes it possible.

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**\$1,015 WHIPPET SIX COACH**

Touring \$975;  
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## Farming Conditions in China

*A farm survey shows that a farm family makes \$20 a year*

**A**N interesting study of farming conditions in China is reviewed in a recent issue of the report of the U.S. department of Commerce. The review states that of China's immense population at least 80 per cent. is agricultural. The social and economic life of the nation is so definitely associated with agriculture that, the Chinese themselves say, all the inroads of modernism and the industrializations of the larger cities have made hardly an impress upon the general condition of the people. General Chiang Kai-shek, the leader of the Nationalist forces, told his fellow provincials of the Ningopo Guild in a recent speech that: "Out of the 400,000,000 Chinese, 360,000,000 are farmers and laborers. The rest are merchants and students."

In recent years, nevertheless, the search for new sales territories has turned the eyes of the industrial west more and more toward China, as offering the greatest potential market in the world for the products of the factory. The lure is that of sheer vastness of numbers — 400,000,000 people, all with human needs, mostly unsatisfied.

One prime factor, of fundamental value in any estimate of China as a potential market, has ever eluded the investigator—that of the purchasing capacity of the masses. So many mouths to feed, so many bodies to clothe, so many hands to fill with tools; but how much to buy with? Statistics have been wholly wanting. Estimates too often have been based upon the thriving populations adjacent to the treaty ports, or mere guesses at conditions in the remote interior. There has been no standard by which to measure, or even approximate, the wealth, and therefore the buying capacity of China's farmers, who constitute in such tremendous majority the bulk of the potential market. All that has been definitely known is that they were at the extremity of poverty, but were frugal and industrious.

A recent survey of 150 farms, conducted by Nanking University, however, serves to throw a good deal of light upon what has been hitherto a very obscure subject. The 150 farms were located in one of the most prosperous regions of Central China, and while it is realized that the area surveyed comprises but a very small part of China's agricultural total—with conditions in north and west China undoubtedly, differing in some details—the findings probably afford a fair basis for generalizations upon the whole of China's farm life.

### Land Values Comparatively High

The surveyors covered a full year's operation of the farms studied and went at their task scientifically. The questions asked the farmer were in his own terms of thinking and pertained to every detail of his business. The smallest farm in the survey contained 0.6 acres, or a little more than half an acre, and the largest 34.1 acres. The average size of the farms surveyed was 4.9 acres, while the ratio of crop area to total acreage was 93.2 per cent. The capital investment per farm averaged \$381 of our money, and the average value of the land per acre approximated \$54.22. The average investment in livestock per farm was \$17.50.

The inference to be gathered from these figures would appear to be that land values are comparatively high,

and the cost of labor and materials for farm houses and other improvements low. At \$54.22 per acre, the land investment on the average farm would amount to \$265.50, leaving but \$115.50 invested in farm buildings, livestock, and equipment. Farm buildings in China are oftenest made of mud bricks, mixed with straw or bamboo stalks. Foodstuffs are stored in granaries built of brick, or in bins made of bamboo mats held together by wooden stays. The low investment in livestock is evidence of the poor quality of Chinese farm stock, for every farmer keeps poultry and hogs besides such draft and pack animals as the water buffalo, donkeys, oxen or horses.

### Farm Implements Primitive

Farm implements, the survey found, were of the most primitive, both in construction and material. The usual farm equipment consisted of a wooden fork, a hoe, sickle, tool for picking up manure, a shovel for winnowing grass, bamboo broom for use on the threshing floor, double-rowed spike-tooth harrow, wooden rake, wooden shovel, drill which sows two rows at a time, rattan basket, shovel cultivator, plow, with an iron beam and one wooden handle, stone roller for packing soil, and large knife for cutting fodder—and that the total value of tools and equipment per farm averaged \$8.82.

A touch of the naivete that so characterizes the Chinese peasant is here brought out in the report of the survey. The investment in implements and equipment per crop acre was found to be nearly twice as much on the larger farms as on the smaller ones, because the small farm owners made a practice of borrowing tools from the larger farms. In Hunan the farmers borrow or hire animals for field work, usually oxen, from each other, and it is not uncommon to find joint ownership of one animal between two or more farmers.

### A Cent per Person per Day

The total annual return to the Chinese agricultural family, averaging, the survey found, 5.35 persons, from its land and labor comes to scarcely \$50. After deducting the interest on its invested capital, the family has just under \$20, less than \$4.00 per person, with which to meet all its needs not provided by the farm itself. Foreign-style foods, clothing, household equipment, implements of trade, social entertainment, and personal adornment all must come out of this less than \$4.00 per year, say a cent a day.

One has here the reason why advertising campaigns for the sale of western appliances and delicacies in China are largely confined to the populations in or adjacent to the treaty ports, why efforts to introduce to the Chinese masses, notions having a vast popular appeal in western countries have generally failed. Here is the reason also why, despite admirable efforts to meet the great need in China for improved farm machinery and agricultural implements, so few modern devices are seen in Chinese fields. For the present at least the foreign manufacturer will perhaps be well advised if he limits his efforts at trade expansion, in the main, to the 40,000,000—itsself an optimistic estimate—of China's numbers whom Chiang Kai-shek classified as "merchants and students."



Chinese Farmer with his hay fork.



## Dominion ROYAL CORD Tires

**W**HAT a nuisance it is, when, right in the middle of a day's work, or, miles away from a garage on a lonely country road, a tire goes flat on your motor car or your truck.

Farmers cannot afford to lose time, for time with them means money, and perhaps days and weeks of effort may be jeopardized by an unfortunate delay of this kind.

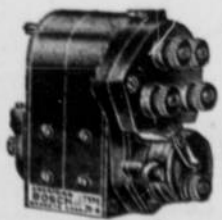
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made of the finest material by skilful workmen and they last long and are dependable. They are, therefore, not only the most economical for you to buy, but, in addition, you will save time and temper.

Mr. Farmer, we know what we are talking about and we are positive that you will be pleased if, this year, you will equip all your cars and trucks with Dominion Royal Cord Tires.



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## Hardy Nut Trees



Butternuts growing in the Island Park Nursery of Col. Wallace at Portage la Prairie.

Favored sections of Manitoba grow a surprising variety of nuts

By W. R. LESLIE

**H**ORTICULTURE, although thriving, is as yet distinctly a young activity in prairie Canada. One of the phases nearly entirely neglected to date, is the growing of nut-bearing trees and bushes. How much success is to be enjoyed is still largely conjecture.

The term dual-purpose may very properly be accorded to nut trees. This class of ornamental shrubs and trees offer a wide range of stature and of form and a variety of beauty. Where the individual species also yields a harvest of edible nuts, there is a greatly increased benefit from cultivating the same.

Native species of plants seem to belong to the "Sure-Thing" class. The native prairie bushes bearing edible nuts are two in number. These are the hazels. They belong to the Bush Family and their fruit is an acorn-like nut.

The American hazel is the more southern form but is found abundantly in south-eastern Manitoba. It is shrubby in habit and from about three to seven feet in height. This form is sometimes called the "Lipped" hazel, because of the fruit being nestled in a leafy involucre, which terminates in two broad fringed bracts. The nuts are roundish ovate, and are sometimes as long as three-fifths of an inch. The season of ripening varies from late July to September.

The Beaked hazel extends from coast to coast across Canada and is said to attain as much height as 30 feet in favorable locations in British Columbia. In Manitoba it is sometimes found to be about two inches in diameter and as high as 12 feet. The nuts are usually somewhat smaller than the American hazel, but as the species range to Peace River and Hudson Bay, it is very hardy.

Among the superior forms of native hazel which have been named, are the Rush, Merribrooke and Winkler.

The hazel is an ornamental shrub with its purplish red bark in winter, its showy birch-like catkins in early spring and the bright yellow and orange-red foliage in autumn.

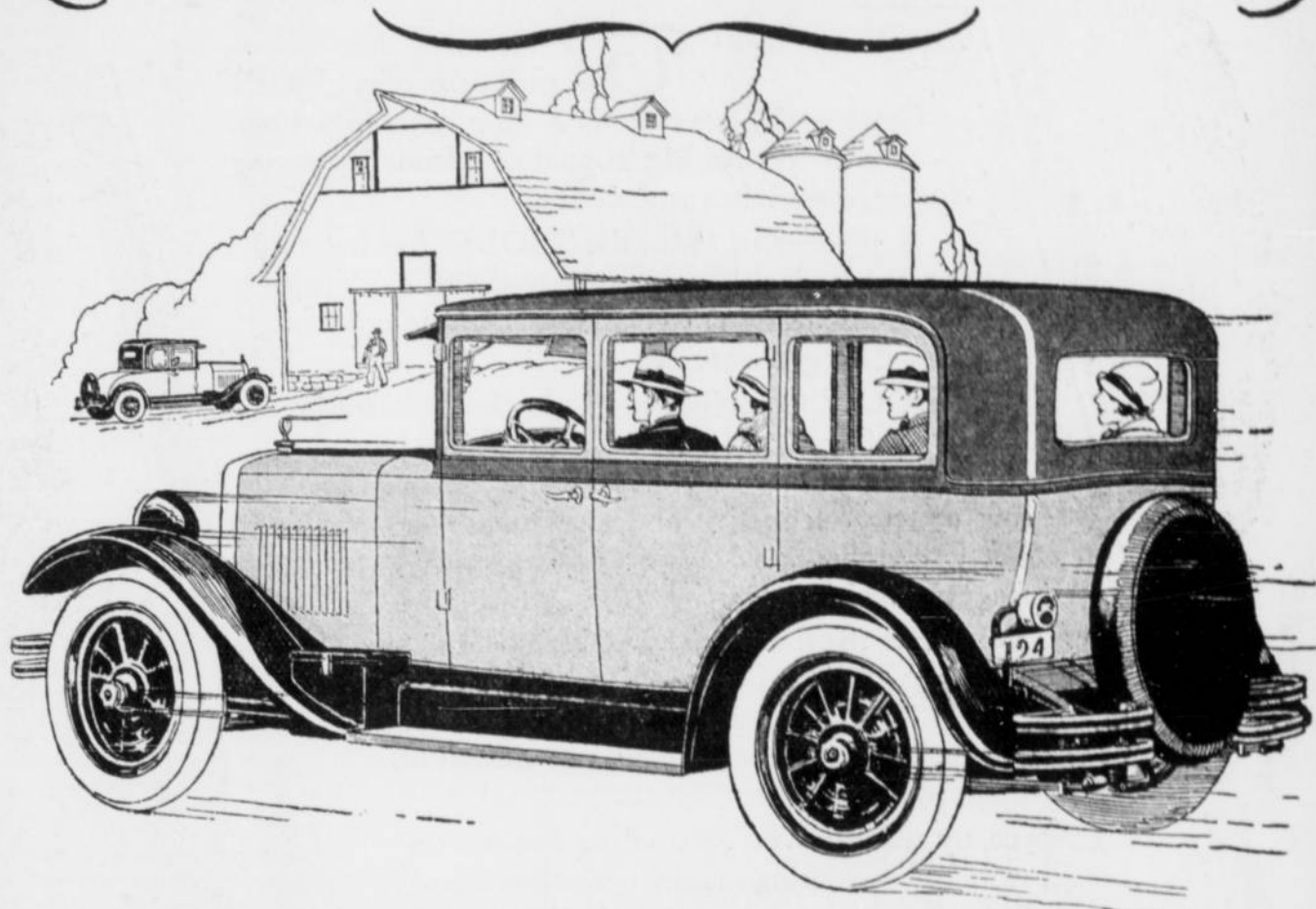
### A Plastic Species

The experimental station, Morden, Manitoba, has been testing out hazels, and have found the European forms, known as filberts, too tender. Native hazels are said to be remarkably susceptible to influences of cultivation and seem worthy of extended work.

Black walnuts are found plentifully in Minnesota woods. Introduced into North Dakota, they have done well. One tree, seven years from the planting, gave a crop of half a bushel of nuts at Fargo. A large number of seedlings of this strain are under test at Morden. The Black walnut grows to be a wide spreading, handsome tree, and hardy Minnesota seedlings should develop well in sheltered areas of rich soil in southern Canadian prairies. The wood is strong and valuable.

Butternut or White walnut is supposed

## A SAVING Welcomed by Western Farmers



**I**N economy of first cost and low upkeep cost per mile the Erskine Six offers Canadian farmers pronounced savings that make it a business-like car to operate. It is sparing of gasoline, with proportionate economy of oil. It is unusually economical on tires, due to its lighter weight and excellent chassis balance.

Ruggedly and staunchly built, the Erskine Six brings upkeep cost to its lowest level. Its engine is inherently balanced, the oil which lubricates vital parts is kept free of dirt and grit through an ingenious filtration system, protected against road shock by a springbase equal to four-fifths of its wheelbase—thus have Studebaker engineers brought upkeep low by high protective measures.

### Speedy—Powerful—Comfortable

The Erskine Six engine will take you up even a stiff 11% grade in high gear under full load . . . develops 60-mile speed rapidly . . . accelerates from 5 to 25 miles an hour in 8½ seconds.

And at any speed and over any roads you'll ride in comfort—plenty of room to stretch out and take it easy—its extra-long springbase and full balloon tires iron out the bumps and cradle you against jolts and jars.

### Safe and Serviceable

Swung low to the road, yet maintaining standard clearance, the center of gravity of the

Erskine Six makes it hug the road. Added safety is provided by powerful, self-energizing 4-wheel brakes of the safe, mechanical type. All-steel, full-vision body gives clear view of the road.

This little aristocrat is built for service and for wear. Its frame of heavy channel steel is braced rigidly with six cross-members. Its body of steel is welded together, as solidly unified as though it were stamped from one giant sheet of steel.

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Try out the Erskine Six in your own way. It is so capable, so dependable—such a remarkable fine-car value. New and advanced as it is, back of it are two years testing on Studebaker's 800-acre Proving Ground.

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*The Little Aristocrat*

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Bumpers, front and rear included, of course  
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**Equipment Erskine Six Custom Sedan:** Self-energizing 4-wheel brakes; bumpers, front and rear; motometer; full size balloon tires; two-beam headlights; oil filter; rear traffic signal light; cowl ventilator; one-piece windshield; thief-proof coincidental lock to ignition and steering; automatic windshield cleaner; rear-vision mirror; hydrostatic gasoline gauge on dash; instrument board compartments; dome light; robe rail; broadcloth upholstery with broadlace trim.

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# "HOLT" Combined Harvester

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## The Grain Growers' Guide

to be considerably hardier. A grove at Burnside, Manitoba, developed from nuts introduced from Bruce County, Ontario, have grown a number of crops. Colonel Wallace of the Island Park Nursery, Portage la Prairie, has had excellent crops of butternuts. Trees set out at the Morden Experimental station in 1918 have grown well, become attractive trees, and came into fair bearing in 1925 and in 1926, Stevenson Bros. at their pine Grove Nursery, Morden, have thrifty and fruitful butternut trees.

Professor J. A. Neilson, author of Nut Culture in Ontario, Bulletin 30 of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, has been an active exponent of Canadian nut culture. He has recently passed on for trial to the Manitoba Agricultural College and to the Morden station, Asiatic forms of walnuts, including heartnuts, and hybrids of these native forms.

Beechnuts grow as far west as the eastern end of lake Superior and large thrifty groves abound on St. Joseph Island. Prairie conditions may not be humid enough for them.

Other nut trees native to Minnesota, which may reserve limited trial in favorable settings are, Shagbark hickory (the hickory nut of commerce) and the Swamp hickory or Bitternut.

Horse chestnuts are promising as ornamentals. The Indians used the nuts for food after crushing and washing out the soluble elements, which are distasteful. Colonel Wallace at Portage la Prairie has a heavily productive row of horse chestnuts. The trees seem remarkably hardy there and at Morden.

## An Early Flowering Shrub

Their remains a consideration of almonds. Undoubtedly the commercial almond is far too tender for our prairies. The Russian almond or Siberian almond, of which there are three forms, was introduced for its fruit. Two forms are hardy and productive at Morden. However, as a source of edible food, they seem poor prospects. As ornamental shrubs, they are a delight. The taller growing form, as introduced by Stevenson Bros. of Morden, through the United States Department of Agriculture, attains a height of five feet and is an object of rare beauty in early May. It bears many beautiful, peach-like flowers of bright pink color. The bushes in fruit are distinctive when carrying their woolly nuts. The form introduced from Russia by professor N. E. Hansen, of South Dakota, is less tall but even more generous in amount of bloom and nuts produced, but the nuts are smaller.

Nut trees are noted for being difficult to transplant. They should receive as much care in avoiding roots becoming dry as do evergreens. Tops and roots are usually cut back heavily before planting. The frequent caution "set small trees" is in their case to be re-emphasized. They all enjoy rich well drained soil. They all deserve a setting blessed with generous shelter. The hardiest northern forms only are worthy of first trial.

An interesting book is Nut Growing by R. T. Morris, published by Macmillan Co.



Ready for town



## A Novel Winter Job



The upper picture, looking across a newly cleared lane, shows the character of the bush in which Mr. Fargey worked. Below the four-horse team which made such an effective job of winter stump pulling.

J. A. Fargey, LaRiviere, Man., sets out to employ the winter months profitably, and discovers that clearing brush land is a practical and highly satisfactory operation when the ground is frozen

LIKE many another farmer, J. A. Fargey, LaRiviere, Man., finds summer too short for the many jobs which have to be done between seed time and freeze-up. And those who know how many of the precious summer days it takes to tame a strip of bush land will understand why Fargey, in desperation, set out to do a thing that looked crazy on the face of it, set out to pull stumps after the implement shed was locked up for the season and a Manitoba winter had settled down in earnest.

Works too! His first days accomplishment was a complete surprise to him. His outfit consisted of four horses pulling on an eight-foot birch log for an even. He used a 30 foot three-quarter inch wire cable with a grab hook on the end. This was attached in such a way as to draw several trees at a time. The cable was hitched to only one tree, but the horses did not have a straight pull on it; it passed around several others so that when the cable was taut it described a quarter or a half circle. With this arrangement, when the horses take the strain the trees in the bend of the circle come first and the anchor tree comes last.

Poplars, which have their roots near the surface, tear out a chunk of frozen ground and come quite easily. Mr. Fargey asserts that he had no trouble with poplars which were a foot through the bole. Seventy-five per cent. of the poplars come out of the ground clean. A small percentage break off at the surface of the ground, and these of course, will make trouble when the field is plowed, but considering the way

in which idle winter hours are utilized, Mr. Fargey thinks he is ahead of the game.

Oak is a different proposition. After attempting to pull a few he gave it up. Oak has too much of a tap root.

One may get an idea of the density of the eight acres Mr. Fargey cleared after freeze-up by an estimate of the wood which this piece of land yielded. The bigger trees provided 3,000 fence posts, besides which there were about 50 three-foot loads of firewood. Two three-foot loads of firewood makes an average day's winter stump pulling.

The pulling went on till the middle of February, and Mr. Fargey said there was no reason why he couldn't have continued till spring. The editor had it in mind to accuse him of being a curlier interested in some bonspiel. He does make one important admission, however, that will make this whole proposition sound more feasible to those who live on the open prairie. He states that the spongy surface of humus which one finds in the dense bush, tears out much easier when frozen than the solid earth of the grass lands.

Mr. Fargey pulls his plowing with a 12-20 tractor doing a 24-inch brush breaker. He anticipates that this outfit, turning a furrow six to eight inches deep, will handle all the roots left in the land without trouble. He has another innovation which he intends to try this summer. In order to give the tractor the reserve power which it sometimes requires on the largest roots, he will try hitching a good team on in front of it. It is his purpose to let the horses loaf along while the going is steady, but when the front end of the tractor begins to lift on the stiff pulls, the team will be able to lay into the collars. More about this when it has been tested.

## International Wheat Pool Conference

Representatives from chief wheat growing countries meet at Kansas City

DELEGATES from Australia, Argentina, Russia, Canada and from several of the wheat growing states were present to the number of 300 at the International Wheat Pool Conference held in Kansas City on May 4, 5, 6. Among the delegates from Western Canada were, A. J. McPhail, Colin H. Burnell, H. W. Wood, George W. Robertson, Premier Brownlee of Alberta, Premier Gardiner of Saskatchewan, and L. C. Brouillette, all of whom addressed the conference. Mr. Burnell was chairman of the conference.

The Canadian wheat pool, the largest co-operative selling organization in the world, was the all important subject of discussion during the first day of the conference. "We are coming to realize," said Mr. McPhail, "that marketing of our produce is no longer an individual problem, nor is it confined within provincial or state or even national boundaries, but is world wide in its scope. The best evidence of that awakening realization is this gathering today."

active marketing of farm products indicates that there is some urgent need for radical changes in marketing methods and that the growers have come to realize very definitely that need.

"To anyone who has had experience in farmers' organizations' work it also indicates that the whole story is not told when it is stated that unprecedented growth has taken place in a very few years. There is no short cut to success in the field of co-operative marketing any more than in any other field, and I venture to say that there is not a co-operative marketing organization anywhere which has been successful over a number of years which has not been built on a foundation of years of educational effort and probably some experiments before reaching its present form.

"Mere financial success will not make our co-operative wheat pool movement permanently great or successful," he continued. "We can build up the most perfect business machine in the world, and it is important that we should make

Turn to Page 39



## When Kindness Pays in Cash—

Keeping cows free from the torment of fly-bites is more than kindness. It's a cold cash proposition.

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A glossy, black paint that gives long life to farm implements, piping and metal roofs, as it forms a rust-proof coating.



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## Threshing Then and Now

C. E. Sonstelle, who tells this story, emigrated from Norway to the United States in 1865. After pioneering in Wisconsin, Minnesota and North Dakota, he came to Saskatchewan 23 years ago. In his 52 years' experience as a thresherman, he has owned seven separators and a combine, all made by the same manufacturer. A record like this gives some weight to his comparison between the old and the new modes of harvesting.

LATE in the year of 1874, my brothers and I bought our first threshing machine known as the Eclipse and a Woodbury horsepower made for 10 horses. We ran this machine until the fall of 1878, when we purchased another machine and a steam engine. This was a portable with a wood burner. The fall of 1880 was our last threshing in Minnesota. I never will forget it. We had 53 days of rain and it never missed a day. At that time the country was open prairie, and when it quit raining we did not know whether we were on land or sea. The high spots looked like islands. In moving we used to slide the machine on skids. Everything was stack threshing in those days. When we made a setting we had to put rails under the machine to keep it from sinking. There was one consolation though, we had all the water we wanted, and, being the engineer, all I had to do was throw out the hose.

### A Pioneer Thresherman

In the spring of 1881, I, with two of my brothers, again left for the frontier, which, by this time, was North Dakota. I am recorded as being the first settler in the town of Vista. I crossed the country with no road and located the land I was looking for on July 4, 1881. It was a wonderful day, with gophers, badgers and black bears for neighbors. I got my shack ready and moved in on Christmas Eve. Grand Forks, N.D., was my nearest town 70 miles away, and I made the trip for provisions with my oxen, Buck and Bright.

In 1882, we shipped our threshing outfit to Grafton, N.D., and threshed for the settlers around Auburn and St. Thomas. In 1883, we moved west 30 miles and threshed in that district. The old machine was pretty well gone, so in the fall of 1884, we got our second machine, called the Agitator, from the same manufacturer as made the old Eclipse. We ran this until 1886, when we got a straw burner traction engine. In 1891, we bought a second-hand 40-inch cylinder thresher which was our third machine of the same make, and was called the Ironsides. We started threshing early in the fall of 1891 with this machine. As the crop was good, after three failures, we tried to get as much done as we could for the settlers.

### Winter Threshing

On October 15 of that fall we had a heavy snow-storm. After waiting a few days we started in and worked through until Christmas Eve, when we went home. Next spring we returned and finished. That fall was hard work, cutting trenches in the snow between stacks and many a night with 15 to 25 degrees below I stayed up all night to keep up steam.

In 1893, we traded our old 40-inch on

a 30 x 54 with a self-feeder and high weigher. This was the first machine in the district with a self-feeder and of course there was a lot of speculation as to what it would do.

In 1899, we bought our fifth machine, all from the same factory, with a self-feeder, weigher and blower. The blower was a new idea and of course was supposed to be no good as it would suck all the wheat off the sieves. We showed how ridiculous that claim was.

In 1904, we shipped this machine into Canada, stopping at Lumsden, Sask. I filed on land about 60 miles from there, being located on the shores of that famous body of water "Long Lake." There was no one in the district at that time. I threshed about everything there was to thresh that fall, covering eight townships. I threshed as many as eight jobs in one day. Now it takes eight days to thresh one job.

### A Long Run

I quit threshing that fall, on November 22, and put through 60,000 bushels of grain. I ran this machine until 1909, when I got my sixth thresher, same make as the previous ones, it being a 32 x 54. I ran this for six years when I sold it. You will see the wonderful service I had, having used the engine for 18 years. I used the engine for breaking and plowing as well as threshing.

In 1917, I bought the seventh thresher of the same breed, a 22 x 36 machine. I still have this machine and it is in good working shape today.

In the fall of 1926, our long experience with the old type of thresher came to an end. We obtained from the company which had provided us with all our threshers, a 16-inch combine together with a 15 x 27 tractor. We seldom started until nine o'clock in the morning and cut and threshed at the rate of six acres per hour, covering 50 acres per day. Although over 70 years of age, I never felt the least bit tired after a day's work on the combine. One of my sons ran the tractor and I handled the combine.

### Retrospect

After all my 52 years of threshing with different machines, I will make a comparison between the old and new way of harvesting and threshing. It would take three binders with three men and 12 horses to cut 50 acres a day after nine o'clock in the morning, and three men to stook or shock the grain. It would take six men and six wagons and 12 horses to haul the grain to the machine, and one man to operate the machine under the old way of threshing. With our combine and 15 x 27 tractor, my son and myself did the same work that it takes 12 men, 24 horses,



Mr. Sonstelle's combine at work in the Long Lake district of Saskatchewan.



three binders and six wagons to do. Besides we have no twine bills to pay, no extra men to hire and keep and no horses to feed.

Although crops in our district were light on account of shortage of rain and consequently very wasteful to cut with the binders, I figure that our combine saves enough grain over and above the binders to pay 20 per cent. on our investment. As stated before I am over 70 years of age and have gone through the mill in threshing crops for 52 years but the fall of 1926 is without a doubt the most satisfactory one of all, and I see coming one of the greatest revolutions in farming.

## Dollars in the Junk Pile

Between seeding and summer plowing there is usually a little breathing spell that can be profitably devoted to cleaning up the discarded binders, mower, wagons, and other junk that litter so many farm yards and fence rows, as such labor pays as well or better than that put it on the crops.

In the first place, there is a lot of usable material in these old machines which should be salvaged and put in shape so it can be used. If the practice is followed, as many farmers do, of deciding carefully on what is considered the best binder or mower or other machines on the market and then buying that same make when a new machine must be purchased, at least so long as it is equal to any, the old machine will often furnish considerable in the way of repairs. Even though the new machine may be changed to a considerable extent, a very large proportion of the individual parts will be exactly the same as in the preceding model and can be used as repairs in case of breakdown. However, the time to take these parts off the old machine is not in the midst of the busy season when every minute counts, but now when time does not press. The machines should be taken apart, the parts suitable for repairs cleaned and oiled to prevent further rust, and then fastened to the wall and the rafters of the machinery shed or shop in such a way that any part can easily be located. Some of these parts will never be used for repairs, even by the neighbors, but having them on hand is good insurance, and any not used can later be sold as junk. Badly worn parts should of course be discarded.

### Salvaging Small Fittings

Aside from strictly repair parts, much other material should be salvaged for future use, such as wood screws, machine screws, cap screws, stud bolts, stove bolts, bolt and nuts, washers, lock washers, cotter pins, keys, taper pins, springs, bushings, bearings, and other small parts for which uses will be found almost every day. This is especially true if anyone around the farm likes to use tools and do repair work and home-made construction work. If these bolts and other parts are first hammered a little and then dosed with kerosene or penetrating oil and left for a few hours, usually the most stubborn of them can be removed. If cleaned with a steel brush and kerosene, dipped in hot linseed oil, and then dried in the sun, there will be no further trouble from rusting. Screws and stove bolts are most usable if sorted out fairly close and put into tobacco or baking powder cans, with samples wired on the outside to show what the cans contain. Cigar boxes with samples wired on the end are good for bolts and other small objects while larger bolts can be put in larger boxes or wired together and hung on the wall.

Then it is surprising how many of the other parts will be found useful if they are available and easily found. Rods of all sizes and lengths can be used for truss rods for overhead grain bins, fastening water tanks together, strengthening hay racks, breeding racks, and any not used in other ways always make good reinforcing for concrete work. Dozens of uses will be found for wagon and buggy tires, such as braces for stub tongues, soles for sled runners, and so on. Wire cables make good tow lines, even cables, concrete reinforcement, etc. Shafting of all kinds can be



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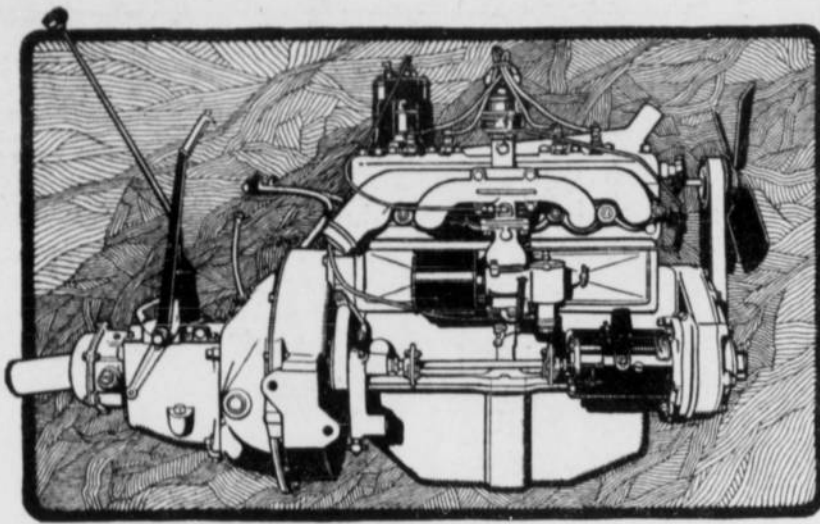


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### The Grain Growers' Guide

made into crow bars, concrete reinforcement, pulleys, etc. Pipes and fittings of all kinds are always usable for hundreds of different purposes, especially if one has a set of pipe dies and taps. Heavy frame tubing can often be used for corner post braces, tongues or poles for trailers and other home-made equipment, braces for attaching engines to machines, and so on. Binder rollers are good for hog turns, for the hay fork door to make the pull back easier, for moving heavy poles up to a saw, etc. Harrow discs, besides often coming in handy for repairs, make excellent anchors for end post cables instead of deadman anchors. If the concave side is turned so as to pull against the soil, it is very difficult to move, and anchors of this type are standard practice in heavy telephone service. Sometimes three or four such anchors about three feet apart on a single cable are used where extra heavy pressure must be resisted. When spiked or bolted to the bottom of a post and then tamped hard, they make an excellent anchor against the post's heaving. Quite frequently half a disc harrow is mounted vertically with the concave side of the discs up and makes a convenient stand to hold bolts and other small objects. Often the main gearing and transmission from a binder or a mower can be used to drive a home-made concrete mixer, grindstone, pump-jack, stationary elevator jack, or other place where it is desirable either to increase or decrease the speed. Even heavy castings are sometimes useful as makeshift anvils, weights for holding down hay stacks, and for reheating the hog scalding water.

So far we have discussed only the direct value of such old machines for repairs and articles usable for various purposes. The indirect value of taking proper care of them is even more important. One is the saving in crippled livestock when such traps are taken out of the way. More important is the improvement in the general farm appearance. Almost always we associate uncared for machines with poor management and shiftless farming, and the removal of such eyesores from around the farmstead and fence corners will at once raise a farmer's standing not only with the public but with himself, which is even more important. A thorough clean up of such a neglected farmstead will at once raise its value several hundred dollars in the eyes of almost any buyer.

### Manitoba Unemployment Board

The Bracken government has taken a definite step in the direction of solving the seasonal unemployment problem in Manitoba. On May 3, the premier announced the appointment of a board to make a thorough enquiry into and report on remedies for seasonal unemployment. It consists of F. J. Dixon, former Labor leader in the provincial house; W. H. Carter, of the firm of Carter-Halls-Aldinger, construction engineers, and extensive employers of labor; and Prof. R. W. Murchie, of the sociology department, M.A.C.

In announcing appointment of the commission, Premier Bracken said:

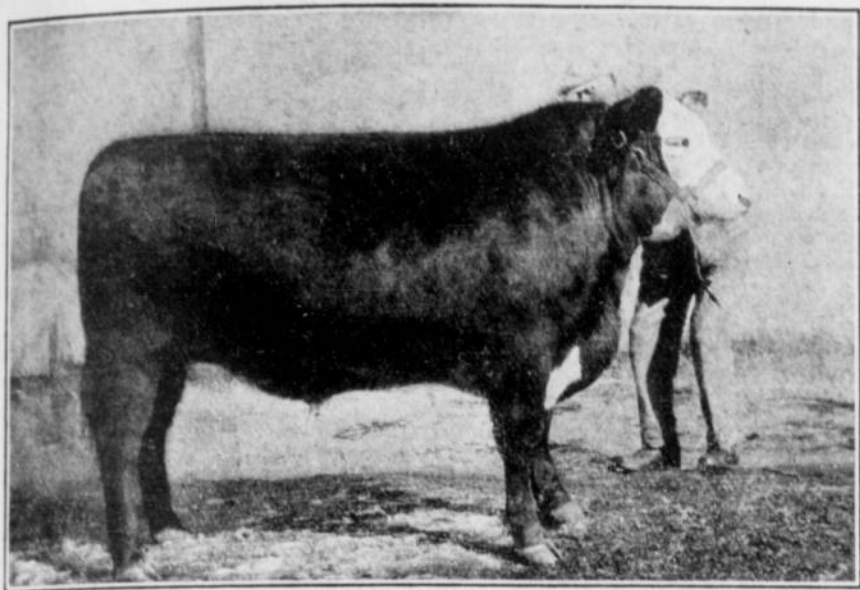
"This matter has been forced to the government's attention by two outstanding facts: the annual difficulty in obtaining and bringing in the 40,000 or 50,000 laborers required to take off the crop of the western prairies, followed by the annually recurring unemployment situation to be found in our cities.

"We need not point out that this condition is largely the result of an unbalanced development of our industrial life, which requires a large labor supply in certain months of the late summer and provides little opportunity for profitable employment during certain winter months. The surface indications of this condition have been brought to our attention each winter by the demand for unemployment relief.

"The government feels that the unbalanced development of our industrial life is one of the chief, if not the chief economic problem we have to face at the present time, and it is our desire that the fullest possible investigation of the matter be made, in order that a sane program looking toward its correction may be put into effect."



## Around Barn and Feed Lot



M.A.C. Pride 2nd, Aberdeen-Angus-Hereford cross-bred steer, grand champion fat steer at the 1927 Brandon Winter Fair, exhibited by the Manitoba Agricultural College. He is a full brother to the 1925 reserve grand champion. He sold by auction to the T. Eaton Co., Winnipeg, at 30 cents per pound.

### Climate and Horse Breeding

Answering the query of The Guide enquirer as to whether or not one can raise as big a horse in Alberta as in Scotland, I have no hesitation in saying, yes.

It is true that growth is slower owing to the long cold winters of Western Canada, but this is eventually made up by the animal continuing longer to grow. In other words maturity comes slower, perhaps by a year or so. Clydesdales mature later than any other draft breed. One reason is the colder climate of Scotland than England or France, and another reason is because of the Scotchman's habit of restricting the young colts feed the first year or longer in order to keep the colt "right" at the ground. This habit is universal, and while it has one desirable result, it is also largely detrimental by restricting the growth and delaying maturity of the animal. The tendency to late maturity seems also to have become natural or hereditary, which of course is a bad thing especially in the production of geldings.—Alex. Galbraith.

### Feeding Surplus Potatoes

As summer approaches, there are usually some districts where there is a surplus of potatoes and the question recurs yearly, to what extent and in what ways may potatoes be fed to advantage.

Potatoes should never be fed in excess of 30 pounds per cow per day when cooked, and never more than 20 pounds per day when raw. Cooked potatoes should not be allowed to stand in the water in which they have been boiled, as this may lead to trouble.

Heavy feeding of potatoes is apt to impart an undesirable flavor to the milk and butter, and makes the butter of poor texture.

Whether raw or cooked, the tubers should be sliced and fed with grain to get the best results. If sprouts are showing, break them off for most stockmen are in agreement that they should never be fed to cattle. Potatoes are a good succulent but the nutritive value per pound is low on account of the high water content. Potatoes do not replace grain.

### Milking Heifer Before Freshening

One of our readers who has lately gone in for better dairy stock and heavier feeding writes to The Guide in anxiety over the condition of one of his heifers, and asks if it is advisable to milk her before freshening. In order to keep his heifer growing and come to her calving in fair flesh, he fed her as high as 12 pounds of oats and bran daily in early gestation and in the last few weeks cut her down to eight pounds of the same mixture. With three weeks still to go he says her bag is full of milk; the milk comes out easily but there is no swelling or inflammation.

The practice of milking heifers be-

fore calving is not approved of by most experienced dairymen. In fact, it is sometimes believed to be responsible for cases of eaked udder. A heifer that will be a heavy milker is not likely to suffer from a small amount of swelling as long as there is no heat and inflammation.

In cases of this kind it is advisable to include some linseed meal in the ration if it is procurable. The eight-pound ration of oats and bran—half and half—may be continued right up to calving quite safely, and to this may be added from two to four pounds of linseed meal. The linseed has the merit of being a very cooling grain. When a heifer has been fed as liberally as this during pregnancy it is advisable to stop the grain ration the day before she calves, and to feed lightly after calving, until she comes into full flow of milk. Bran mash is admirable for the first grain feeding.

### Change R.O.P. Rules

At a meeting held in Ottawa on March 10, at which accredited delegates from the various breed associations were present, certain changes in the rules governing entry in the Canadian Record of Performance for dairy cattle were recommended, and have since been approved by the deputy minister, as follows:

(a) The department will undertake the testing of cows only on premises on which there are at least three pure-bred cows of breeding age regularly kept. In cases where owners live close together and will so arrange that the inspector can test their cows at the same time it will not be required that each of them have three pure-bred cows so long as their total number equals the general requirement. Rule 3, as stated in the general rules and regulations, requiring a breeder to enter all normal, untested, milking, pure-bred cows in his herd, will remain in effect.

(b) Each breeder entering cows in the Record of Performance will be charged an annual herd fee of \$3.00 and an additional fee of \$1.00 will be charged for each certificate issued.

Note—Members of Boy's Heifer Clubs organized under the Boys' Cattle Breeding Club Policy of the Dominion Livestock Branch will be permitted to enter at a fee of \$1.00, instead of the regular herd fee of \$3.00 and will not be subject to the limitations imposed under Section (a).

It has been decided that the above changes will become effective on May 1, 1927. The herd fee will therefore be due annually from each herd owner with the commencement of the first record in his herd after May 1.

Entry fees should be forwarded each year with the application for entry of the first cow calved in his herd after May 1 of that year. Certificate fees should be forwarded with the final report Form 4. In the case of a cow which does not qualify, the latter fee will be returned to the owner.

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17 lbs. of Cream Testing 44% = .075 lbs. of Butter Fat



This much cream was separated by the DeLaval from an equal amount of the other Machine's skim milk



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PUT a De Laval side-by-side with any other separator of approximate capacity. Mix 20 gallons of milk thoroughly and let it stay at normal room temperature of 70°. Run half through each machine. Wash the bowl and tinware of each in its own skim-milk. Then run the De Laval skim-milk through the other machine and vice versa. Weigh and test for butter-fat the cream each machine gets from the other's skim-milk.

When you do this you will know beyond question of doubt that the De Laval skims cleaner, is easier to turn and is more profitable to own.

Above are the results of such a test between a De Laval and another new separator. Note that the other machine left 25 times more butter-fat in the skim-milk than the De Laval did.

The new De Laval is the best separator made in 48 years of De Laval manufacture and leadership. It has the wonderful "floating bowl"—the greatest separator improvement in 25 years. It is guaranteed to skim cleaner. It also runs easier and lasts longer.

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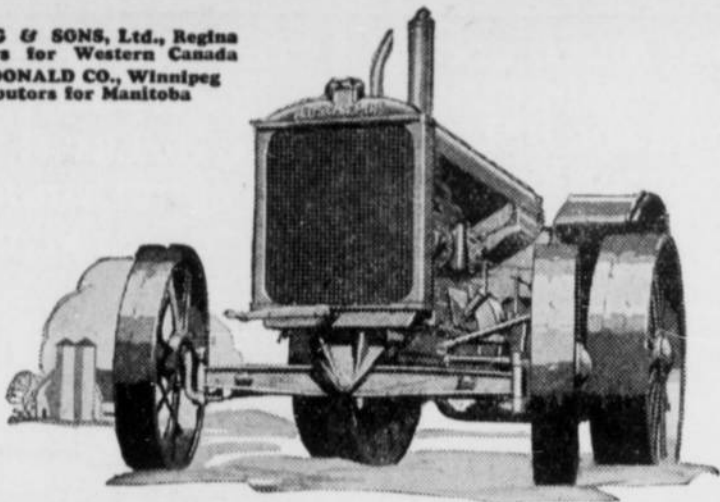


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Every 4 minutes or 150 times in a 10-hour day oil is cleaned, strained, and purified, removing every atom of dust and grit. This prevents enormous amount of wear for lubrication is with clean oil entirely.

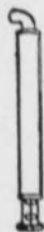
### Air Cleaner

By centrifugal action and forcing through an oil-soaked mattress, every particle of dust and grit is removed from carbureting air.



### Spark Arrester and Muffler

Insures quieter, more comfortable operation with no danger of flying sparks.



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Fuel cannot carry grit to cylinders or pistons, for every drop is cleaned and filtered.



Time is the fellow who knocks the profit out of farming. Hardly a job where he doesn't set your pay. How can you fool him?

Plenty of extra power to speed up the work is part of the answer. But the biggest value is steady, big-capacity work in the rush seasons.

At a new low price, the new Allis-Chalmers 20-35 (Nebraska State Tractor Tests) puts big reserve power at your command. These Allis-Chalmers "spare horses" jump in and keep things moving when every minute is precious.

Amazing new improvements should double tractor life for they keep grit out of bearings, cylinders and gears. Think what these changes mean! Low-cost power for years.

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# LOUDEN HAY TOOLS

34

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### Lines for Four Horses Abreast

Two and three-horse outfits have practically disappeared from the grain fields of Western Canada, and though farmers have been driving larger outfits for many years there is still the greatest diversity in the way in which lines are arranged. The six schemes illustrated on this page are perhaps the commonest but by no means the only ones in use.

About the simplest method is that shown in Fig. 1, which is used and recommended by many of our best farmers. There is a positive check on each

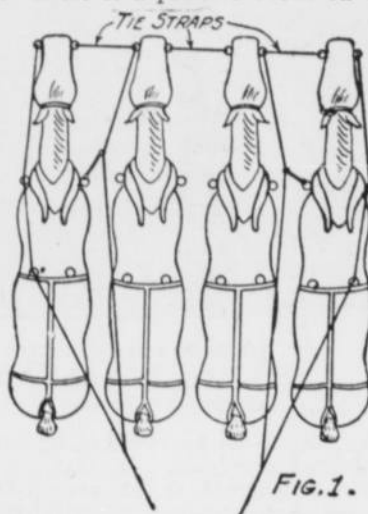


FIG. 1.

horse and by holding the lines taut the horses will be forced to walk about the proper distance apart. It is open to the objection that the horses' heads are pretty closely confined for flies and hot weather, so that any sudden swing of a horse's head will jerk the others mouth badly.

Fig. 2 shows the method we always use on our own teams and which works pretty well, especially if the horses are all evenly gaited. The two inner horses' heads are free to swing quite freely while the ones on the outside also have quite a little movement; and if any horse swings his head it doesn't jerk another's mouth. This arrangement has one disadvantage in that if either of the outside horses crowd forward, it interferes with turning the team at the

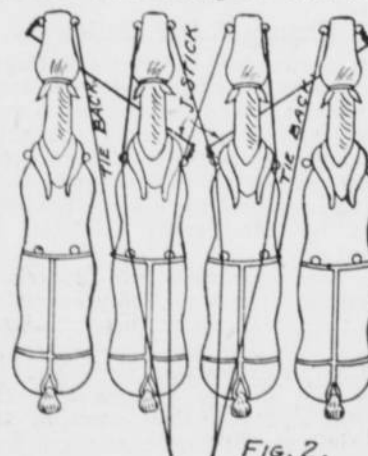


FIG. 2.

ends. If either interferes in this way, it will almost be necessary to put a separate rope or line to his outside bit.

Fig. 3 is similar to Fig. 2, with the exception the extra check line is put from the main line to the outside horses' outside bit. A shorter jockey stick is shown fastened to the next horse's outside hame ring, with the idea that it will act both as a jockey or spacing stick and also as a holdback; but my experience is that a short jockey stick so fastened is apt to be

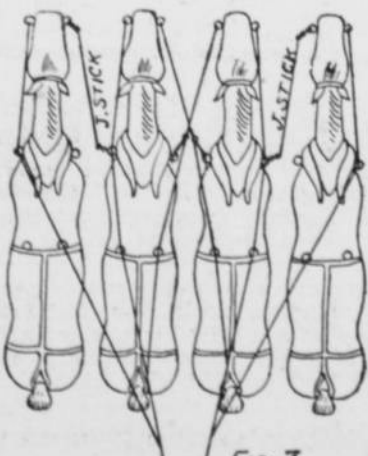


FIG. 3.

### The Grain Growers' Guide

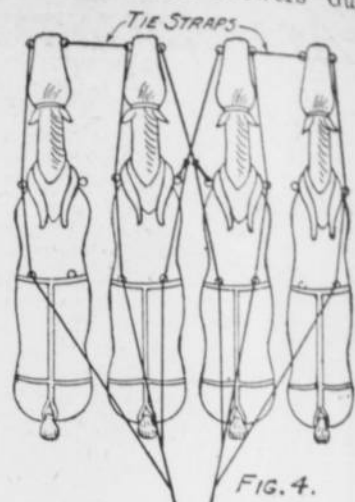


FIG. 4.

shoved under the horse's collar and bruise the shoulder, and I believe the longer jockey stick fastened to the other hame ring is better. This allows rather free swing of each horses head and is rather a satisfactory arrangement.

Many drivers object to jockey sticks and these will prefer Fig. 4, where the extra check line is also put to the outside horse's outside bit, and the other bit is tied to that of the horse next to him. One objection to this is that if the outside horse drops back a little, the driver has but little control over him. Some prefer to use Fig. 4 with the outside horse's inside bit tied back to

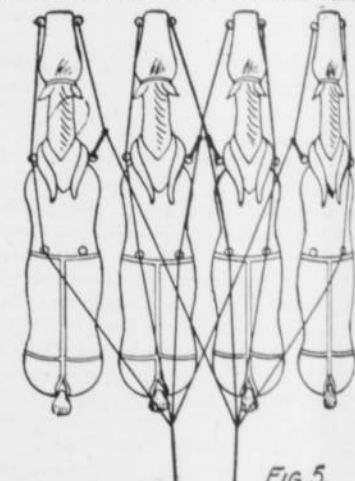


FIG. 5.

the horse next to him, but there seems to be no need of this in addition to the tie strap from bit to bit.

Many drivers prefer two check lines on each of the four horses, as shown Fig. 5. This makes the lines a little more complicated, but probably is the safest and easiest on the team, as each horse can swing his head without jerking the other horses. Also here the horse which drops back gets rather out of control, but this is true of most line arrangements. Fig. 6 shows a similar arrangement, except that four separate lines are used, and that more spreader rings are used.

It is hard to say which of these is

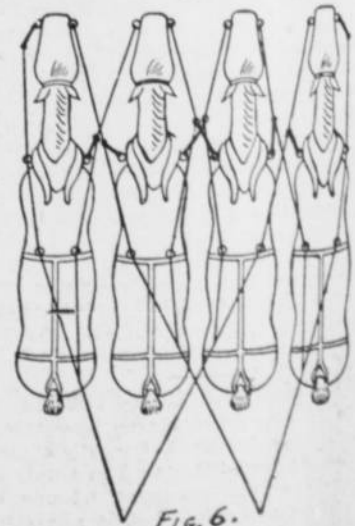
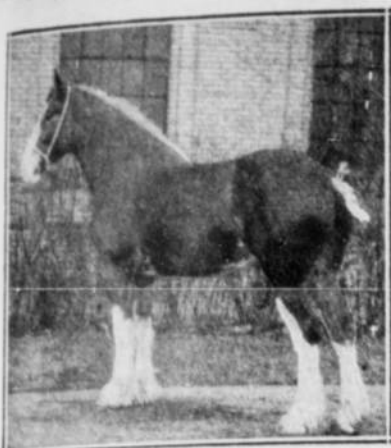


FIG. 6.

the best, as it will depend on the drivers and on the teams. Each one should try several of them until satisfied which he prefers. If you have a better way of arranging lines for a four-horse outfit The Guide will be pleased to receive a description and a rough drawing. Don't forget the drawing because it is not always possible to follow descriptions owing to the use of different terms used by some drivers for parts of the equipment.—I. W. Dickerson.





Deanston Choice

Grand champion Clyde mare at Toronto Royal, 1926. Owned by David Binnie, Rosser, Manitoba.

### Restricted Market for Grain

Fewer horses used; smaller demand for oats, hay, and corn; more land devoted to other crops; stiffer competition in the sale of the products so produced; and lower farm prices—these are the successive steps which the Horse Association of America notes in tracing the causes of agricultural depression in that country. To what extent this applies in Canada, the reader will estimate for himself.

Horses and mules employed in non-agricultural work in the U.S. decreased from 3,453,160 head in 1910, to 2,083,861 in 1920—a decrease of 1,369,200 head, according to the Horse Association report. This displacement destroyed a per annum market for farm products of 4,107,897 tons of hay and 254,889,614 bushels of oats; or, if corn had been substituted for one-third of the oats, it means Americans lost a market for 48,897,667 bushels of corn and 169,926,409 bushels of oats. It will be observed that the reduction of horses and mules in cities and for non-agricultural work elsewhere destroyed an annual market much greater than that represented by exports of American corn and oats.

### Eight Million Acres Diverted

Moreover, a reduction in the use of horses in non-agricultural work brings about a decrease in breeding says the Horse Association report. The census data show that horses and mules on farms decreased by 2,933,185 head between January 1, 1920, and January 1, 1925. It is estimated that there has been a further decrease of 256,759 head in the years 1925 and 1926, which means that we have 3,189,444 fewer horses and mules on farms January 1, 1927, than we had seven years prior thereto. Young growing horses and animals not at work do not require as much grain, hay, or pasture as farm horses at work, but even allowing for this it will require two and a half acres of fertile corn-belt land to produce the food needed for such animals; hence the decrease of a little more than 3,000,000 head of horses and mules on farms within the last seven years has converted at least 8,000,000 acres of fertile corn-belt land into the production of food for human beings.

Inasmuch as horses in non-agricultural work (cities, towns, villages, etc.) require annually per head the food produced on four acres of fertile corn-belt land, it means that such decrease of 1,500,000 head of horses and mules in



Monarch's Heir

First as yearling stallion, and reserve male champion, Toronto Royal, 1926. Bred and owned by Carl Roberts, Osborne, Man.

# 8 acres short

But I learned how to save  
money on binder twine

BY A THRIFTY FARMER

I bought Plymouth Twine for years. Always was satisfied—never thought of switching. Then a friend told me I could save money on twine that was "just as good". I sure learned a lot of unpleasant things about twine that year.

You see, the season before with just as big a crop, I harvested 81 acres with 25 balls of Plymouth. So I figured 25 balls of the cheaper twine would be plenty. But that "just as good" twine bound only 73 acres. I was 8 acres short—had to go into town and get three extra balls. You can bet they were Plymouth!

### Plymouth really cheaper

Then I saw it clearly—Plymouth always ran its full guaranteed length per pound. The other twine was *always* short—many balls were several hundred feet short. I was really losing money on the "so called" cheap twine.

### Plymouth saves grief

Not only that—the cheaper twine would break every little while. That meant loose bundles—time spent in re-threading—and grain lost. Plymouth Twine has never given me the slightest grief. I've come back to Plymouth for keeps, and no more "just as good" stories will ever tempt me to try other twines.

\*Plymouth Twine is spun 500, 550, 600 and 650 feet to the pound. Look for guaranteed length on tag.



## PLYMOUTH

Plymouth Binder Twine  
is made by the makers  
of Plymouth Rope.

*the six-point binder twine*



### Plymouth—more economical:

*the six-point binder twine*

1. It's longer—full length to the pound as guaranteed on the tag;
2. It's stronger—less breaking, less wasted time, less wasted grain;
3. It's even—no thick or thin spots—no "grief";
4. It's better wound—no tangling;
5. It's insect repelling—you can tell by its smell;
6. It's mistake-proof—printed ball—and instruction slip in every bale.

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You can easily test Plymouth's length per pound against any other twine. The experiment pictured at the left has been made frequently.

Take a ball of Plymouth and any twine of the same weight and tagged as being the same length per pound and unwind them down the road. Then measure the length. Plymouth Twine wins out—7% to 16% longer than cheaper twines.

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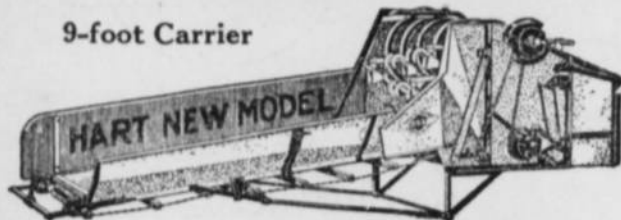
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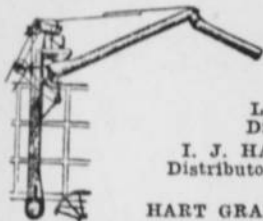
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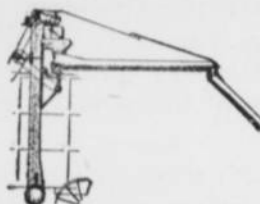
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non-agricultural service has shifted 6,000,000 acres of fertile corn-belt land into food production. The net result of the decrease in horses and mules in non-agricultural service and on farms has been to convert 14,000,000 acres of fertile corn-belt land (or other acreage of equivalent total productive capacity) into the production of food for human beings. Is it any wonder that we have had an over-production of foodstuffs available for human food, depressing prices of farm products?

Mines and oil wells have become farm competitors, and many business men who lament the present hard lot of the farmer make it worse still by buying motor trucks for delivery work that could be done as well and more cheaply with horses or mules.

### Trade to Cut Price on Bucks

The consumption of Canadian lamb is increasing steadily as a result of the better care farmers are taking in producing this article, according to Colonel Robert McEwen, prominent sheep breeder of London, Ontario, and president of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers. "That 'Spring Lamb' is one of the most popular meats is evidenced by the prominence given to it on the menu cards," he states, adding

The Grain Growers' Guide that if restaurant keepers and hotel men were always careful to supply this meat when demanded, instead of something which should really be called mutton, the consumption could be developed to such an extent the present supply would not equal the demand.

"Grow the kind of lamb you prefer on your own table," is Colonel McEwen's advice to the farmer. "In order to do this the ram must be selected with care, avoiding leggy, long-necked and slim waisted animals. It is recommended that ewes be bred to have the lambs dropped on the grass, that they be kept on pastures that will keep them in good condition, and that all lambs that are fat enough be sold by the first of September before they are too heavy for the market demand."

Evidently leading Canadian packers are in agreement with Colonel McEwen, as they are distributing leaflets this week announcing the usual cuts on heavy and buck lambs. Culls and heavies, they declare, will be picked out of the general run of lambs received and be priced from one to three cents below that of good animals. It is also stated that, beginning July 18, a cut of \$2.00 per hundred pounds, and after October 1, \$3.00, will again be effective on all buck lambs. Their advice is to dock and castrate early, and finish the lambs so they are ready to market between 80 and 90 pounds at the farm.

### Comparative Cattle Offal Prices

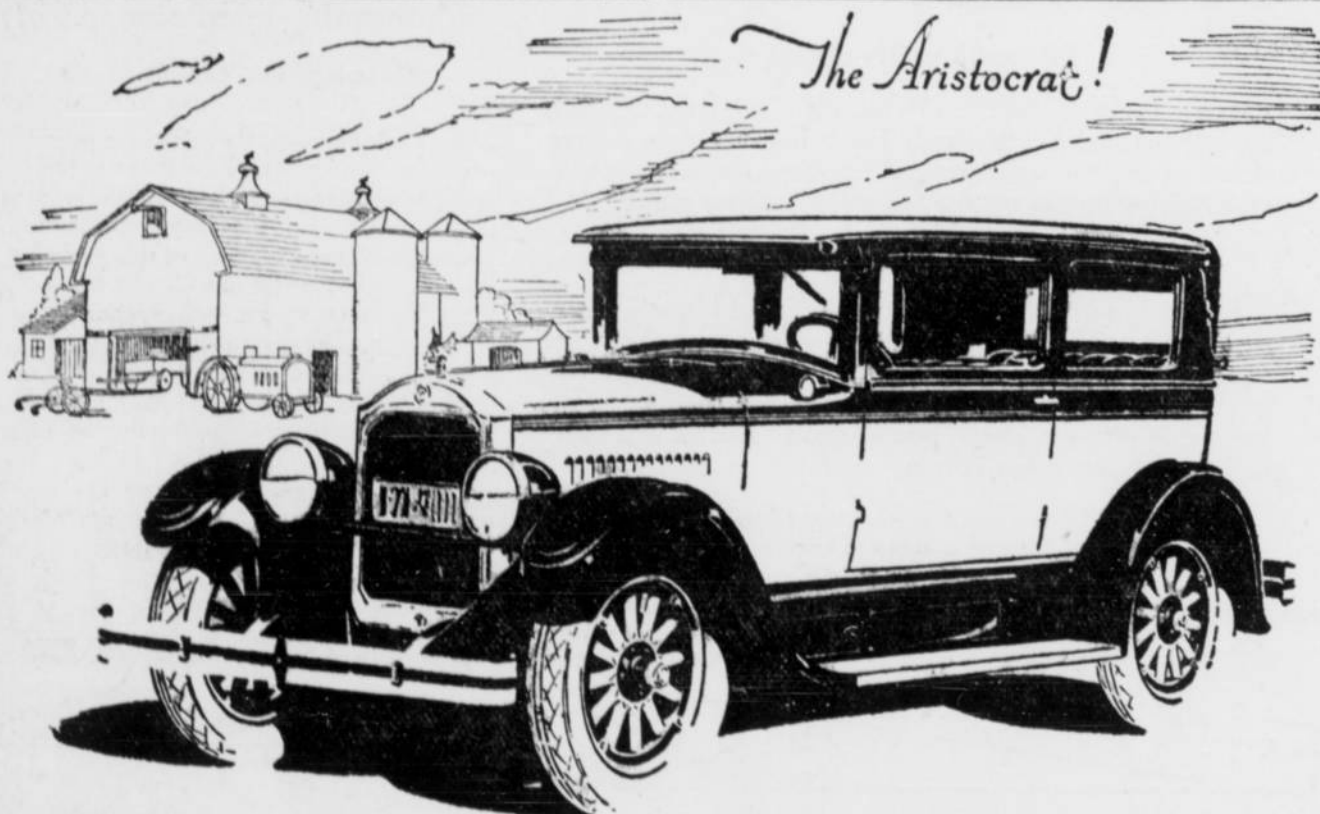
Following are some figures supplied to G. B. Rothwell, Dominion Animal Husbandman, by the Birkenhead firm of Stephenson and Large on the comparative prices obtained for what might be termed the by-products of the killing process.

	Irish		Canadian	
Fat .....	s. d.	3½ per lb.	s. d.	
Red offal*	16	0 each	19	0 each
Tripes† ..	6	0 each	6	0 each
Ropes ....	3	6 each	3	6 each
Bloods ....		5		5
Hides—1st ox				
Irish	d.		Canadian	d.
80-90 lb. ..	9½	per lb.	1st ox ..	7½ per lb.
70-80 lb. ..	8½	per lb.	2nd ox ..	6½ per lb.
60-70 lb. ..	7½	per lb.	Brands ..	6½ per lb.
50-60 lb. ..	6½	per lb.		

\*Red offal—Head, tongue, liver, lungs, spleen, heart, skirt (diaphragm) and tail.  
†Tripes—Tripe, wessand (esophagus) and tail.

From the foregoing tabulation, it will be seen that in the case of all parts except hides, the by-products from Canadian cattle bring as high or higher prices than those from Irish cattle. In fact, in the case of "red offal", in which are included the vital organs, a considerably higher price is obtained for that from Canadian cattle than for that from Irish cattle. This is rather significant in that it bears out previous statements with regard to the health of the two classes of cattle, for, if any diseases are present, they would manifest themselves quite noticeably in these vital organs and thus lower their value.

The most important point in the foregoing tabulation is the disparity between the prices for Canadian and Irish hides. It will be noted that Irish hides are all classed as "1st ox", and divided into four grades, according to weight; while Canadian hides are classed as "1st ox", "2nd ox", and "Brands", with no grades on weights within the first two classes. In addition to lower grading, the Canadian hides are quoted at a much lower price. It is difficult to believe that there are not some Canadian hides of the 1st ox class that could be graded according to weight as in the case of Irish hides. It is also difficult to believe that Canadian hides, particularly in view of the better handling facilities for Canadian cattle, are not as good as Irish hides, with the possible exception of branded hides, and therefore worth just as much pound for pound. It would seem as though it would be advisable to investigate this phase of the trade and endeavour to ascertain why these differences exist. If correct the cause, if possible, or, if there is no legitimate reason for the disparity in grading and prices, then take steps to have the quality and value of Canadian hides recognized and thus give a further impetus to our already steadily improving store cattle trade.



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# Harvesting with Fewer Hands

Two Guide readers give experiences with harvesting device—Declare that losses from weathering in the stook are greater than from properly made stacks of loose grain



Six-foot stacks of unbound grain in the wake of the harvester-stacker on the farm of Ferdinand LaFleche, Headingly, Manitoba. The implement may be seen at the distant end of the row.

IT is on account of your invitation of farmers who can with authority give a report on the method of harvesting with the Harvester-Stacker, that I am giving The Guide an account of my experience and the conclusions to which it leads.

I wish to say that I have not only watched with interest the experiments and progress attained by the manufacturers of this machine during the last five seasons, but I have had a part of my crop on my farm actually cut and threshed out successfully after using one that is made in Winnipeg.

I have found that instead of taking on any risks with this system of harvesting it certainly turned out that the greatest risks in saving the crop were to be found in the old method, particularly so during the last three falls when bad weather was the rule each time. After farming in Manitoba for more than 40 years I think that I can safely say, no farmer can afford to take a chance on leaving his grain to get ripe enough to thresh off the heads in the field as seems necessary with the combine. Indeed most seasons it is not safe to allow either wheat, oats, barley or rye to get to the point where only 14 per cent. of moisture remains in the kernels. I would lose 60 per cent. of my crop one year with another, were I to try this.

One of the new harvesting devices, made in Winnipeg, has been showing gradual improvements in design each year as it has been tried out in the harvest fields, and to show you how emphatic I am in favoring this system, I wish to say that for 1927 my entire harvest will be cut without the use of a binder.

## No Spoilage

Now I found the following facts prevail with me on every field cut with the harvester stacker: 1. The small round stacks cured out in the very best shape and I found the sample of grain as well as the straw of much better condition and color than what was in the stooks at the same time.

2. It is quite possible to so build these stacks to turn water under the most adverse wet weather conditions owing to the centre holding the heads well above the straw blades which drop towards the ground on the outer circumference of the stack.

3. Saving of the twine, wages of men for stooking together with board, combined with one-third of the threshing expense eliminated under this system, made a saving of about 50 per cent. in harvest and threshing operation which, added to the saving of heads generally lost on the field due to dropping from the binder while emitting the sheaves and from the waste never gathered up by the stokers, makes a most remarkable saving in the total.

4. By using the Sweep Rakes my fields can be swept into settings all ready for the thresher to come while meantime I can go ahead with the plowing in the fall.

5. In exceptionally wet seasons all

the grain stacks can be swept from the low parts of the field and removed with the sweep rake to the high parts of the field.

I noted with great interest in your paper Mr. Hallman's design of "dump cart and bull sweep" by which he certainly supports my contention that grain cut and put up in small stacks will cure out in any season in this country, but of course he is handicapped by not being able to make the well shaped, circular stack which has the heads all inside the straw and the butts of the grain well on the outer circumference, which is done mechanically with the harvester stacker, and which certainly will dry out sooner and turn water more efficiently. Furthermore his method of pulling out to unload the stacks, while the cutter is stopped, means serious delays in the field as well as considerable hard manual labor while the topping off. For Manitoba harvesting I see no equal to the harvester stacker.—Ferdinand La Fleche, Headingly, Man.

## Success With Harvester

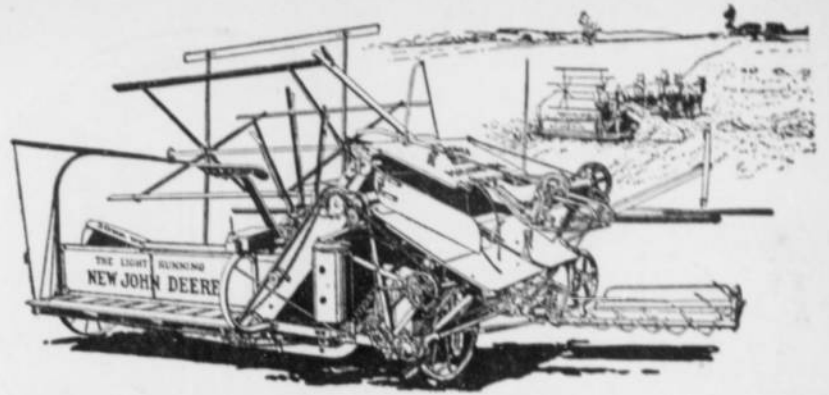
I noticed in The Guide of April 15, an invitation to discuss improved methods of harvesting grain which have gone through practical field trials. May I say I have for two seasons used the type of harvester which stacks the loose grain in seven-foot cylindrical stacks, which are afterwards hauled to the thresher by buck rakes. I consider it a perfect success, and find it the greatest labor-saving device I have ever used. I figure that the saving over and above the old way of cutting with a binder and stooking is sufficient to pay for the machine out of one year's operations.

The greatest advantage of this harvester over the combine is that it gathers all the foul seeds and to some extent at least, rids the field of them, while the combine necessarily scatters weed seeds all over the field, thereby increasing one evil which we are working our heads off to eradicate.—C. O. Swenson, Northwood, N.D.

## Knocks Trench Silo

I have a trench silo. It was filled once with corn and sunflowers which made excellent feed, but since has only been useful as a swimming hole for the geese. My experience has been (I am only an average farmer) that the disadvantages far outweigh its usefulness, especially when corn can be used to almost equal advantage without the silo.

The disadvantages of the silo are numerous. You must grow enough corn or sunflowers to make a good big supply of ensilage. The more you have the more economical it is and the better it keeps. Now growing corn or sunflowers (especially with beginners) is a very uncertain proposition. The average farmer has not the time properly to plant, cultivate and harvest a crop of corn because the time required for



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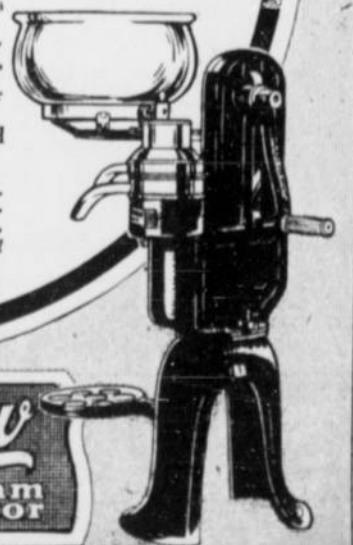
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ranchers, grain and mixed farmers. Every day some of them are looking for just what you have to sell, or they may be offering at a bargain price the very article you want. Read and use Guide Classified Ads. and watch your wealth increase.

planting and cultivating could be more profitably spent on the summerfallow.

Corn must be cut before the frost, just at a time when you have not time to spare, and it is impossible to get the help to fill a silo. Wheat threshing comes ahead of the silo, and it is a question at the present price of cattle whether it will pay to let threshing stand and save the corn. To grow corn for ensilage one must have a corn planter, a corn cultivator, a corn binder, and the necessary equipment (wagons, cutting box, engine, etc.), which total amounts to more than half the value of a quarter-section of land.

Then, what are you going to do with the ensilage? An average farmer on a half-section of land cannot afford to keep more than 10 head of cattle. We see much in the papers regarding growing corn on summerfallow. When I had the silo filled I sowed my corn and sunflowers with the grain drill in rows. On account of worms, crows, gophers and rabbits, I had two-thirds of the crop destroyed. The balance was thin. Some isolated sunflowers grew to 12 feet and were three inches in diameter. We had to take the axe to down them.

After heroic efforts, with the aid of wife and children, we finally got the silo filled. Did the cattle like it? They camped right there. When anyone went near the silo they were ready with tails in the air and mouths open. Talk about corn taking the place of summerfallow. That is bosh, pure and simple. Never did I have such a mess of weeds and Russian thistle as grew in that corn patch. It was impossible to keep it clean.

In a small way I have grown corn for the past 14 years. We have always had corn on the cob for the table, but not till 1926 did I have real success with corn. This was grown in check rows about three acres and one variety, Minnesota No. 13, grew to seven feet with nice big cobs three feet from the ground. Another variety, Gehu, had nice large cobs, excellent for the table, from which we sold in Swift Current \$15 worth of cobs from seven pounds of seed, and only sold about half. Oats sown beside the corn on same land were a failure.

This corn was sown on stubble land plowed and harrowed twice. I marked this land with a marker made of two 3 x 12 planks with four 4 x 6 runners. I fitted the sleigh tongue between the centre two which I let project in front about a foot. I stood on this and let one horse follow back the mark. This let two runners run in old tracks and held the marker steady. With this I marked the field perfectly. The runners packed the soil firmly for the seed, but left the land between the rows quite loose. It also let the seed down three to five inches below the surface of the land. For a marker the front bob of the sleigh is just as good.

Where the marks crossed I planted the seed with a corn planter for which I paid \$2.75. This dropped five to eight seeds at a place. It took a half day to plant the three acres. Before planting we soaked the seed. The corn grew quickly and evenly. When nicely above ground we harrowed. A week later we harrowed again. In harrowing, the dirt fell in the ditch around the corn covering and killing the small weeds. This

## The Grain Growers' Guide

was again cultivated four times with one horse cultivator taking a half day for each time. It was also hoed and was very easy to hoe as the ground was loose and most weeds were destroyed by harrowing. The oats beside the corn was a mass of weeds.

We cut the corn with hand sickles. It was hard on the back but did not take long and the corn was left in nice even sheaves. We hauled in the corn by piling on a low hay rack with the brace bars removed on one side so that the butts were all to open side.

In harvesting corn I never leave it in the field. It is an easy matter to pick up the open sheaves in the arms and load on the wagon and it is easy to pile off.

Beside the barn I put down a load of oat straw. Then put on a load of corn, laying the stalks so the butts are out. Then more straw and corn. When I fed this I used a large fork and mixed the straw and corn together, putting a forkful of the mixture into the manger. Even the coarsest stalks were eaten and the mangers were licked clean. Corn is not apt to be coarse in Saskatchewan and I think that is by far the best way to handle it.

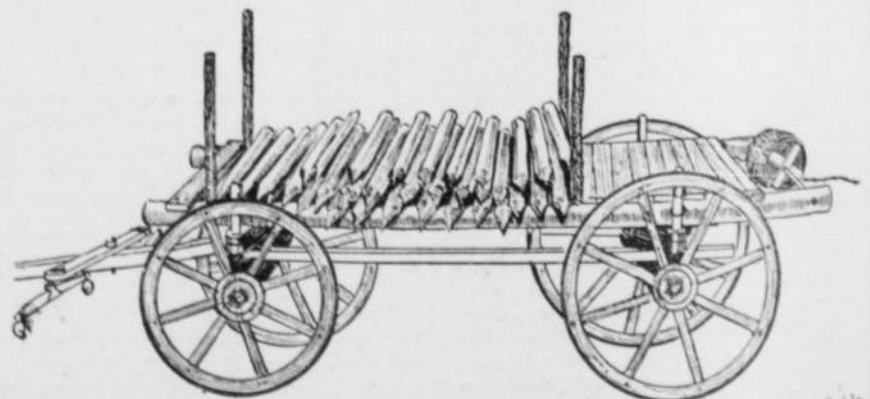
If one does not care to mix the corn with straw, take four poles or fence posts, setting two so that they cross about two feet from the ground, and wire firmly together. Between two of these improvised crosses lay a 4 x 4 or pole so that you have a large saw horse. Stand in the corn with butts on ground leaving an open space under the corn. You may safely pile the corn 18 inches thick on each side. Then lay a pole on each side drawing the tops together. You can make this as long as you like. The corn will keep perfectly.—J. A. George, Rush Lake, Sask.

## Does it Pay to Manure?

I have been experimenting on methods of applying manure for over 20 years and have reached some positive conclusions. In 1903 I seeded a 40-acre field to wheat. About 25 acres of this field yielded 17 bushels an acre and the remaining 15 acres yielded four bushels to the acre. As this particular 15 acres had been cropped a long time it was well run out. In the summer of 1904 I summerfallowed the whole 40 acres, and hauled well-rotted manure and spread it on the 15 acres which the year before yielded four bushels to the acre.

In the spring of 1905, I seeded the 40 acres to wheat, and in order to ascertain the benefits from manuring I threshed the manured 15 acres separately. The result was that I had 37 bushels of wheat to the acre on the manured land and 21 bushels to the acre on the land that had been summerfallowed in the same way but had not been manured.

Again, in 1925, I put one and a half acres into potato crop. I planted selected Early Ohio potatoes. On about two-thirds of the one and a half acres I spread stable manure with a mixture of straw, early in April, and about May 10 I burned off the manure leaving only a very little manure and plenty of ashes. The ground where I planted these potatoes had had two crops of wheat and one of oats since it had been summerfallowed, and I had plowed it in the fall of 1924. After the manure was



This is a drawing of a fencing rack used by an Alberta subscriber of The Guide. Several spools of wire can be accommodated at one time on the winding reel axle. The but it is best to keep down the number to avoid tangling of new laid wires. The space between the uprights can be made to hold about 100 posts. From the rear platform the worker can swing a maul on the posts when first started. The side of the rack can be made of poplar poles and should be about 14 feet long. The platform is best made of planking.



I have manured a great deal of land and always had a chance to note the benefits or otherwise and in every case the yield has been increased from 20 per cent. to over 50 per cent. the following year, and each year thereafter for at least three years. I have also found it very beneficial to spread manure on land in winter time that was to be summerfallowed the following spring, but I always spread it heavy enough so it will burn before I start to summer-fallow. I have observed in every case that the land so manured and burnt off was cleaner and yielded much more per acre and ripened from five to 10 days earlier than the adjoining land not manured. I have no use for putting manure of any kind on land and plowing it under, as I did this twice and the land dried out on account of it being kept so loose.—G. A., Fillmore, Sask.

The consistent use of a packer on all spring plowing is in my opinion one of the most important operations on the farm as far as securing a good start to the crop to be sown is concerned. I use a Verity packer, 12-ft., and I can safely say that it paid for itself on the first 100 acres I used it on. I always follow the same plan in using it, that is directly after the plow, keeping the packer right in the field, and as soon as four hours' work is ready for the packing it is done. The loss of moisture is thus lessened, a firm seed bed assured, the drill will plant even, germination be much even and better, and by harrowing after the drill a mulch will be made that helps to prevent evaporation of what moisture is in the ground, and we sure need it all some seasons. I have used both the sub-surface packer and the Verity style in different makes.—W. R. Doyle, Beulah, Man.

I cannot refrain from commenting on two letters recently published in The Guide with regard to the size of threshing outfit and crew which can be most profitably operated. This matter of striving to do more work with fewer men has been a trifle overdone. I firmly believe in having two men at the machine. The engine man can keep the feeder clean by putting bundles on between loads. The separator man, if he is a good one, has plenty to do. I do not believe in letting the job look after itself. The farmer has a big interest in the grain being threshed. Besides there are belts to be watched, and boxes, bolts, and sieves that require constant adjustment.

All the saving which a thresherman can effect by running smaller outfits does not begin to compare with what could be saved if farmers would co-operate. There is first the question of cutting grain short. Remember that there are about 3,000 feet of sheaves going through the cylinder per hour. If the farmer can shorten his bundles by only six inches it is possible to increase by about 20 per cent. the output of a machine in a given time.

Then there is the matter of threshing grain which has been cut on the green side. From observations that run back to 1895, I am convinced that farmers and threshermen have lost an enormous amount of money by cutting grain too green. If the wheat is Marquis there isn't the slightest excuse for it; the riper it gets the better.

Lastly there is the question of weeds. Nothing cuts down the output of a separator so much as a crop made more bulky by the inclusion of weeds in the sheaves.—M. Dobie, Bresaylor, Sask.

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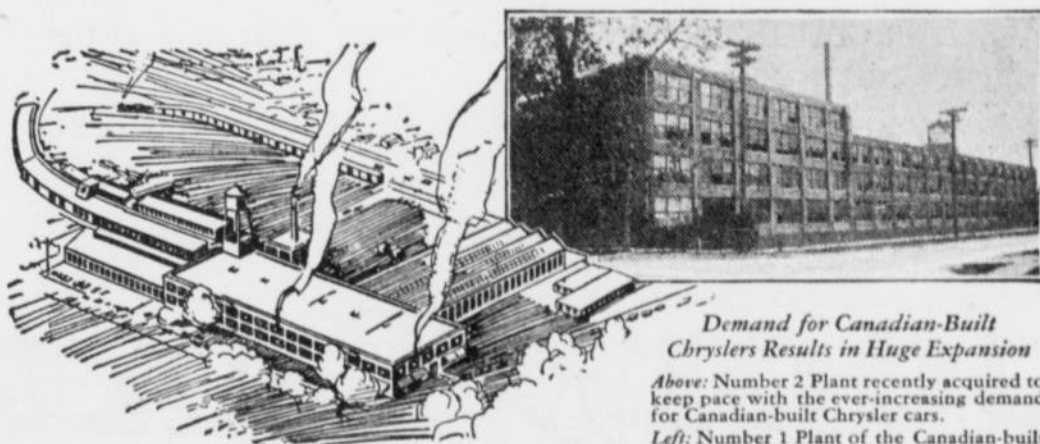
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### *Demand for Canadian-Built Chryslers Results in Huge Expansion*

*Above: Number 2 Plant recently acquired to keep pace with the ever-increasing demand for Canadian-built Chrysler cars.*

*Left:* Number 1 Plant of the Canadian-built Chrysler car.

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Chrysler is now preceded only by that other great individual manufacturer who gave the world standardized quantity—as Walter P. Chrysler introduced Standardized Quality—and two units of the largest corporate group in the industry.

The significance of this amazing advance of Chrysler in public esteem is very plain: people have once more proven

that they will always seek out the individual operator who disregards outworn principles and practices and brings them something unmistakably new, unmistakably progressive and unmistakably superior in service.

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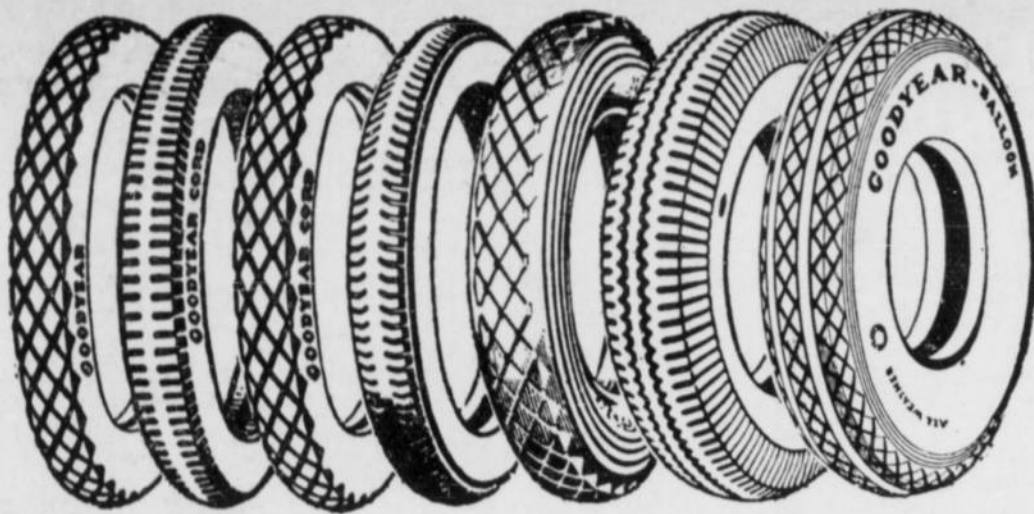
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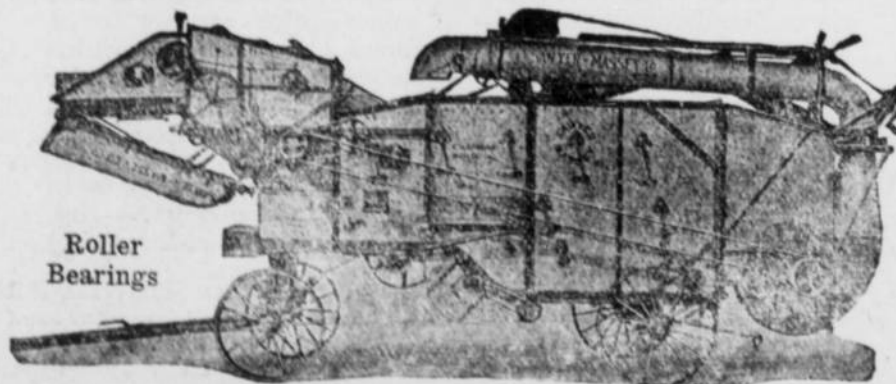
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### The Grain Growers' Guide Wire or Chain Covers Trash

It is always important that grass and weeds and trash be completely buried in plowing, since the grass and weeds will at once begin to grow if any part is left above ground, and we all know how annoying it is to have the trash only partly covered and to have it pull out and interfere with corn planting, cultivating, drilling, grain, and so on. A jointer will help greatly in sod, but under many conditions a jointer cannot be used. Apparently many farmers still do not know how valuable a chain or a heavy wire is in pulling down and covering trash.

With a walking plow a light chain with a small weight does the best job. We always used this in spring plowing, fastening one end of the chain to the furrow end of the doubletree and the other end around the plow beam about where the rolling coulter is fastened on. The length is then adjusted so the light weight will slide along the chain and drag just a few inches in front of the furrow slice as it strikes the furrow bottom, thus pulling the weeds and trash down and covering them completely.

With sulky and gang plows, a few feet of No. 9 heavier wire or say three used hay baling wires twisted together, will be more satisfactory than chains. When the stalks and trash are heavy, as many as three wires 10 to 12 feet long may be attached to a plow or to each bottom of a sulky plow so that they will drag under the furrow slice. If three wires are used, one should be attached as low as possible on the shank of the rolling coulter. Another should be placed ahead of the first wire and slightly higher; and the third wire behind the coulter and as low as possible. If the stalks do not turn under the furrow slice readily, the length of the wire may be increased.

Wide-bottom plows work better than narrow-bottom plows because they turn the furrow slice completely. Coulters and jointers help materially, and a sharp share is also essential. Not only is it important to keep weeds from growing, and trash from interfering with planting and cultivation, but it is important that insect pests be turned under; and nothing is more important than that we do a clean job of turning under, and follow this immediately by thorough pulverizing and packing.

### Prefer Four-Wheel Trailer

"Noting in a recent issue your article on trailers inviting readers to give their experiences, will give you mine.

"I have used both the two and four-wheel trailers and much prefer the four-wheel trailer for the following reasons:

"1. The four-wheel can now be made cheaper than the two-wheel trailer, as old cars are plentiful and can almost be had for taking them away, and in a few hours time can be made into a four-wheel trailer by taking the body off, and the engine out, and placing bolsters on the frame. The farm wagon box can be used, thereby saving the cost of making a box which must be done for a two-wheel trailer. There is a very good guiding device now on the market for a four-wheel trailer which makes it follow the road better than the two-wheeler and makes it easier on car and tires.

"2. Much heavier and bulkier loads can be hauled on the four than on the two-wheel trailer, such as lumber, posts, fire wood, livestock, grain, feed-stuffs, gas and oil barrels, and by placing a wagon tank on the four-wheel trailer in place of the wagon box, butter-milk, soft water, gasoline, etc., can be hauled.

"A two-wheel trailer is not practicable for hauling loads of this nature as it has not the capacity, and it will tip up when the car is uncoupled, causing inconvenience and loss of temper.

"3. With a four-wheel trailer he can haul a greater load behind the family car and the family can also ride along comfortably to do shopping.

"4. By attaching a simple tongue, horses can be hitched to the four-wheel trailer thereby making it take the place of an extra wagon on the farm."

—Oscar Brekke.

The Guide is very glad to get this



letter in defence of the four-wheel trailer and believe this reader puts up a very good case in its favor. The trouble with the four-wheel trailer not following properly was a serious objection to it, but a better guiding device no doubt will overcome it. With the four-wheel type none of the trailer load comes on the rear wheels of auto, which means less traction but perhaps less wear and tear on axle and tires.

### Wider Sleighs

The snow has gone and the crocuses are with us and yet the argument over the advisability of using wider sleighs for farm haulage will not down. In the many letters which have come to The Guide on this subject, the arguments both pro and con are repeated without bringing out many new points. In the following letter, however, Mr. Kerfoot challenges the asseverations of those who would retain the narrower sleighs because of their usefulness in the bush:

"I see in The Guide quite a number are advocating wider sleighs and I would like to join the ranks. I have farmed, or worked on farms all my life and I never could see one single reason for having sleighs as narrow as they are at the present.

"In April 15 issue, a reader from Dauphin tries to get up an argument in favor of narrow sleighs but his reasons do not prove anything to me. If he lived in Southern Manitoba where the roads build up three feet and often more, and tried to drive a team of 1,600 pound horses, he would not be long in changing his mind.

"He asks the question how would a sleigh with a load turn out to let a car pass? Well if the snow is so deep that he could not turn out with a wide sleigh with perfect safety he need have no fears of meeting a car. Again he speaks of cutting a wider road through the bush. I have hauled enough wood out of the bush to know that a trail that will let an ordinary team and a set of wagon eveners through, will also let a 56-inch sleigh pass with safety.

"As to a wide sleigh being hard to control in deep snow, in the lumber camps the sleighs are all six to eight feet wide and are handled with ease. This past winter I have lived fairly close to town and I could not count on the finger of both hands the places where loads of grain had turned over

and a lot of grain wasted all on account of narrow sleighs. Taking all that has been written on the sleigh question in other papers as well as The Guide I think the argument in favor of wide sleighs is well in the lead."—W. W. F. Kerfoot, Killarney, Man.

Another subscriber who signs himself "Interested," puts forth the following argument against wider sleighs.

"A five-foot bench," he says, "to be of proper strength to support the heavy loads a sleigh is required to carry, would have to be so heavy that it would be a great load for the average man to lift the rear bob around as is often necessary to do in the bush."

### Old Car For Belt Work

We had an old Ford car whose days on the road were over, but the engine seemed good enough for belt work, so we rigged it up to work with a grain grinder. We built a little frame high enough so that when put under the rear axle the wheels would be off the ground. Then we procured a shaft on which were driven three pulleys; two small ones of the same size run by friction against the rear wheels of the elevated car, and a larger one between them which drove the grinder belt. The two pulleys that engaged the drive wheels were faced, one with leather and the other with a piece of canvas belt.

We started up with the engine running in low and it ran the mill very easily. Then we put her into high and for noise and excitement it was such a performance as pleases a small boy, and causes his elders to look for a safe exit. We gave the engine all the gas it would take. The mill, grinding barley, was wide open and for a short run we broke all records with that grinder.

We ran into two difficulties, however, both of which can be overcome. As we still had anti-freeze in the radiator, and as our engine heated readily, we could not run for long at a time. The leather-faced pulley slipped considerably and that will have to be remedied by having a rougher lagging over the small pulleys, and making them both alike. We have used this power plant with good success since in driving our Carter disc separator for cleaning grain.—Henry Nygaard, Northgate, Sask.



## Henry Saunders never turns down an old Beggar

He cannot resist the pathetic appeal of an elderly man because he realizes that if he had not used good judgment years ago, he too might to-day be begging "the price of a meal."

Henry Saunders is independent. He asks no favors from any man. He has a regular income—ample for the comforts of life—and he will have this income as long as he lives. He is spending the afternoon of life in security and happiness—unembittered by Fate and kindly to those less fortunate.

When he was a young man, on the advice of an older friend, he took out a North American Life Endowment-at-65 Policy. Each year for thirty years he put away part of his income on this plan. Four years ago the policy matured and Henry Saunders retired as he had planned.

There's nothing so comforting as the prospect of a guaranteed source of income for one's old age—unless, perhaps, it is the actual enjoyment of retiring from Life's battle and spending the last few years in peace.

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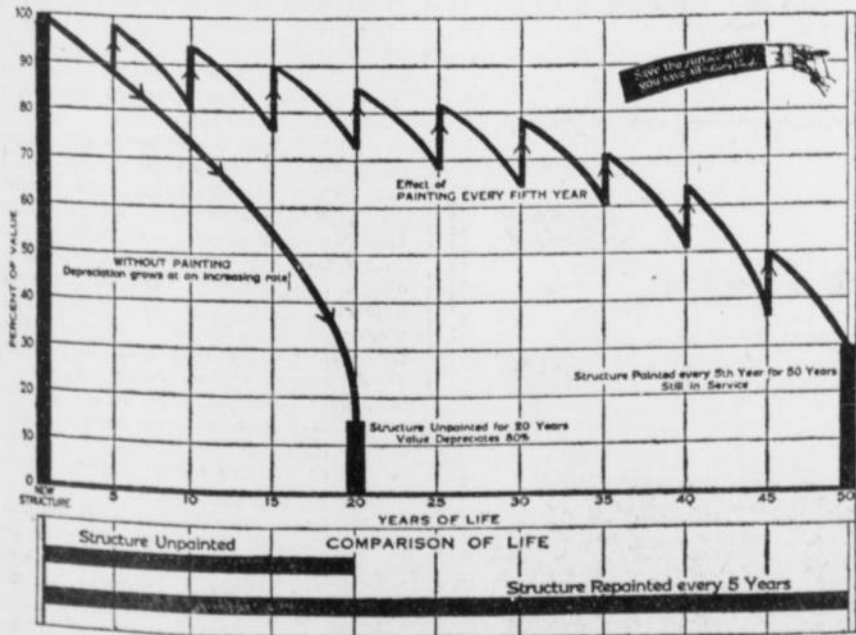
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## How Painting Affects Property Values



The serious effects of failing to keep frame buildings properly painted are indicated by the above chart showing a comparison of value between frame siding that has been painted regularly and that which has not been painted. Starting with a value of 100 per cent. for both, at the end of five years the deterioration amounts to six per cent., but by repainting the value of the one jumps back to 99 per cent. Thus the end of 20 years finds the siding painted every five years worth 80 per cent. of its original value, whereas the other is worth only 15 per cent!

This survey by the American Ap-

praisal Company also includes figures on the cost of repainting, which enable us to judge even more accurately just how great a saving may be effected. Taking the two houses for the period of 20 years, the cost of repainting every four years will be found to approximate the original cost of the siding and the paint. The unpainted siding, however, will have to be replaced at the end of 20 years or more likely before that time, and the cost will approximate the amount which would have been required during the interval to keep it in good condition.—St. Paul Farmer.



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## Clubs and Eating

It would appear that clubs came into being with the desire of people to get together in a social way at mealtime. Some little time ago the Ottawa Journal commented on this subject as follows:

"In a most interesting book by M. B. Synge, Fellow of the Royal Historical Society, and bearing the title, A Short History of Social Life in England, we get a glimpse of what was probably the origin of the modern club. There does not seem to be any certainty about it; but the assumption is warranted that these institutions had their rise in the reign of Queen Anne—best known as Good Queen Anne. This estimable sovereign was herself a hearty eater and tradition asserts that she could easily get away with a whole fowl. This may have had something to do with her great size and weight. At all events, the genesis of clubs is associated with the desire of people to get together for the purpose of eating and drinking.

"If it is pretty well established that the plum pudding, so highly extolled in later years by Charles Dickens, came into recognition during the years that Queen Anne sat on the throne of England, as did also the mince pie. Be that as it may—and any history which falls short of recording such events in the social development of the people must be set down as imperfect—it is certain that the first clubs sprang into life during that picturesque period. They were wholly for the purpose of eating and drinking, as are many of the clubs to this day; but it should not be surprising that this gastronomic impulse was promptly seized upon to mingle politics with the viands. At all events, it happened that these convivial groups soon took to themselves partisan characteristics and lent themselves zealously to the furthering of party interests.

"Mr. Synge tells in particular about the rise of the famous Kit-Cat Club, which met at a muttonpie house near Temple Bar, kept by one Christopher Cat. It has become the rendezvous of Whig Chiefs and men favorable to the succession of the House of Hanover. Each member presented the founder with his own portrait, and these pictures are still to be found, after the lapse of more than two centuries, at Bayfordbury, near Hertford. Other clubs followed."

Florence Kelly, writing in the Graphic Survey, tells of the beginning of clubs for women in the United States at the time of the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, in 1876. She also makes note of an interesting fact that it was about this time that an enterprising Austrian introduced his restaurants and bakeries into the United States, by serving cream of tomato soup, which had become most popular in his own country but was hitherto unknown in America.

Of women's clubs she says: "And with what fear and trembling the earliest club was founded, and our brother man's approval openly sought by the world-old way of the stomach. An example of the continued interest aroused by the exposition was the procedure the New Century (Women's) Club of Philadelphia founded in that year. The charter members included several suffragists, a journalist or two, a few teachers and some philanthropists, the instigator being Mrs. Eliza Turner, writer of some charmingly humorous and a few beautiful poems. This group eager to avoid ridicule by the press and to gain friends among conservative men, made its first appearance in the fine old house on the Girard estate. To a few carefully

chosen guests it gave a nine-cent dinner and made known its intention of establishing a cooking school. The dinner was superlatively successful; the costs were convincingly set forth; and the speaking was long remembered as full of wit and savor. The success of the club was assured from that evening.

"Looking back half a century, however, it is hard to believe that all these precautions were necessary for inaugurating one of the conservatively useful movements of women."

## Today

By Kathryn Pocklington

Just little things!  
And yet I thought Today was strangely fair.  
Upon the caragana hedge, lit pair  
Of fluttering feathered wings.

There passed the door  
A child with whimsy laughter in her eyes;  
She feigned to chase two gauzy dragonflies  
That darted on before.

And then we drove  
O'er prairie trails, through miles of spring-  
ing wheat,  
June prairie trails by breath of bloom  
made sweet,  
And pale wolf-willow grove.

This afternoon  
A letter came from friends across the sea.  
And, through the garden, our box-elder tree  
Sprayed song. . . Night fell too soon.

## Anniversary Banquet

And while speaking of clubs and eating, it is interesting to note that Ontario women celebrated the tenth anniversary of winning equal franchise in their province, by a largely attended banquet in Toronto. The honor guest on that occasion was Dr. Stowe-Gullen, the first Canadian girl to study medicine in Canada, and to take a medical degree from a Canadian university. Dr. Stowe-Gullen is a daughter of Dr. Emily Stowe, who was the first woman to practice medicine in Canada.

Dr. Stowe-Gullen was one of the women who sat in the gallery of the Ontario legislature building on the memorable day, February 27, 1917, when every member of the House found upon his desk a yellow daffodil, with a card requesting: "Will you wear our colors and vote for the full franchise for women." On that occasion some of the front benchers looked at the flower and then at the women, and left the emblem on their desks others smiled graciously and wore the buttonniere while others sat in a scared fashion staring at the innocent flower.

Anniversary banquets of this nature remind us how quickly movements rise, accomplish their objectives and then

pass into history. So rapidly does this happen that, before we quite realize it, we have with us as adult voters people who, perhaps, know little of the struggle that went before the winning of the goal. Ontario is now marking the tenth anniversary of the granting of equal franchise. Manitoba in 1916, was the first province to give this right to women. Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia soon followed. Women voted in a provincial election first in Saskatchewan. Alberta was the first legislature to have a woman member, and it is also the only legislature in Canada to have had two women members at one time.

## Planning of Garden

The planning of the farm garden depends on several things. It should be near at hand, with a good stock and poultry-proof fence. The size depends on the amount of time that can be spent on it, the amount of produce required and equipment to hand to use in it. Wheel hoes, seeders, etc. are time and labor-savers, but few farmers wives have them as they do not consider the returns justify the necessary outlay. This may be doubtful economy.

What will be grown in the garden will depend on the tastes of the family to be served. The common things, easily grown, not requiring a hot bed are: beets, carrots, beans, peas, corn, onions, lettuce, radish, turnips, spinach and Swiss chard. The two latter are not grown as much as they should be, for they are excellent for furnishing vitamins and also as roughage. Peas, lettuce, radish and spinach may be sown every 10 days for a continuous supply. Everyone has their own preference as to the varieties of seed and a little experimenting will show what is best suited for individual cases.

The golden wax bean is a general favorite, medium, tall and short peas do not require staking, and medium length beets and carrots are more easily harvested from hard soil than are the long varieties. Onion sets will furnish earlier onions than seed, the multipliers making good green onions for early use and make good pickling onions in fall, where one does not wish to try too many varieties. The Yellow Globe sets make good winter keepers. Swede turnips will do for summer use and will also keep over winter which latter quality the table turnip lacks. I sow a mixture of radish seed, they mature at different times. The winter variety sown late, keeps for winter use. A row of parsley makes an attractive garnish and parsley honey can be made from

the entire plant in the fall. The Swiss chard has the advantage over spinach in that it does not run to seed and the stems may be used in pickles or in white sauce as a vegetable while the leaves furnish greens. Parsnips are easily grown, liked by many and may be left in the ground for spring use. The Golden Bantam corn cannot be beaten for flavor, but the Native or Squaw is earlier for districts liable to frost.

In some instances tomatoes, cabbage and cauliflower may be grown from seed outdoors, but they and celery do better if sown indoors about the middle of February. If cabbage and cauliflower are sown in the open, put in a trench so that they may be thinned and the trench filled in about the roots to give more covering.

Vine plants are not so generally grown as they should be, for they are not difficult and add much to the menu. Cucumber, citron, vegetable marrow, squash and pumpkin come under this head. I have not seen the watermelons grown to maturity, though they may in



Lilac time on the prairies.

Turn to Page 39



## Practical Pointers

A few suggestions from  
experiences of others

We had no good place in which to keep bills, receipts and records necessary for bookkeeping on the farm. These papers were often mislaid and much valuable time was lost in finding them. In desperation I cut a strip of oilcloth five feet long and eight inches wide and another strip the same length, but four inches wide. Then with the machine I stitched them so as to form 16 pockets, each four inches wide. I bound the edge of each one neatly and labelled the pockets with a pen and ink: grain, cattle, pigs, poultry, cream and butter, hired help, blacksmithing and repairs, car, doctor, bank, taxes, insurance, threshing, store accounts, mail orders. As the bills, receipts, weigh slips for pigs, certificates from the pool, cream cheques, tax notices, come in they are put in the pocket marked for them. I keep this strip of pockets nailed behind the kitchen door, but it could be easily rolled up and put away.—Mrs. S. M. D., Sask.

Linoleum is a great labor-saver. I find if it is cemented to the pantry shelves it makes the most sanitary kind of covering, it is easily kept clean and wears for such a very long time. I also use it for a covering for my kitchen table. I also tack some behind the sink or oil stove and find it makes splendid protection for the wall. One should not buy a too pronounced or flashy pattern. There are plenty of pretty patterns that will blend well with whatever color scheme you may have in your kitchen. If the linoleum is given a light coat of varnish occasionally it will keep much longer.—Mrs. F. E., Man.

When holes were cut or torn in the oilcloth covering of my kitchen table and I was not prepared to get a new one I mended it in the following manner. I cut a piece of the portion that hung over the edge of the table. I then turned the cloth upside down and pasted pieces over the worn parts with flour-made paste. When the paste was thoroughly dry I lengthened the stitch on my sewing machine and stitched, carefully around the patch, close to the hole. I have mended a hole in floor linoleum in the same manner but in this latter case I tacked instead of sewed the patches.—Mrs. J. M. V., Man.

I have no roasting pan but I find that I get excellent results when roasting a fowl by using a large paper bag. After the fowl is prepared for roasting I slip it into a paper sack that is large enough to cover it completely. The sack is tied at the mouth to prevent the steam from escaping. I then set it in an ordinary dripping pan, with sufficient water to prevent it burning. Even a tough bird will be tender and juicy if cooked in a tight paper sack. I usually use two so that there will be no danger of a break allowing the steam to escape. A little longer than the usual amount of time should be allowed.—M. R., Alta.

When ironing the small things in my weekly wash, I first place a folded sheet on the table. I turn the sheet frequently and when I am finished the sheet is also ironed. This little idea saves me a lot of time. I have always disliked ironing sheets, but doing it this way I hardly notice the task.—Mrs. R. W., Alta.

To make pink icing for cakes I scald the amount of cream I need to mix the icing sugar with and then add a small beet thinly sliced and bring to a boil. If this gives too deep a tint I do not use all but finish mixing the icing with melted butter.—A. M. S.

If paint brushes become hardened try boiling them in vinegar. You will find that this will soften them again.—Elizabeth O., Sask.

Do not throw away an old coffee pot. If it does not leak use it for filling lamps. You will find it light and easy to handle.—Dorothy H.

# RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

RED ROSE ORANGE PEKOE is the  
"best tea you can buy"—picked when only  
three days old—juicy, flavor-filled leaves.  
Now packed in **Aluminum**.

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Sent for  
**\$1<sup>00</sup> DOWN**



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Only \$1.00 down! Balance in easy monthly payments. So good we insure it for your lifetime. 21 Ruby and Sapphire Jewels. 8 adjustments including heat, cold, isochronism and 6 positions. Amazingly accurate. Sold direct from Windsor at lowest prices. You save at least 30%. Over 100,000 sold. Investigate!

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Dept. X561 Windsor, Ontario

## WHAT DO THE BAGPIPES SAY?



Discover the  
Hidden Message

**WIN**  
**\$1000<sup>00</sup>**  
**CASH!**

19 OTHER CASH PRIZES

The tune the Piper is playing is one of the best known and most popular Scotch airs. It is a good old tune, but the message is new. Start at the top left, and this is what you read: "HET BELL CAMPS RAE COGMIN OT REFFO YUO SLAVUE." The letters in each word are a little mixed, but the words in the sentence are correctly placed.

Rearrange the letters in each word; put each one into its right place, and you will see that the bagpipes' music is a message from the famous Campbell Hosiery Mills. For instance, the second word, BELL CAMPS, when the letters are correctly placed, will read CAMPBELLS. Can you solve the puzzle of the other words? Take your pencil and try it NOW.

This advertisement may never appear again. Act now. \$1500 in cash money prizes will be awarded to the winners of this fascinating puzzle contest.



**FREE**  
**A PAIR OF**  
**SILK HOSE**  
**TO**  
**EVERYONE**  
**WHO QUALIFIES**  
**PROMPTLY**

**How These Wonderful**  
**CASH PRIZES**  
**Will be Awarded**

The highest possible total any competitor can secure is 500 points. For each of the 37 letters you place correctly you will receive 10 points—a total of 370 points. 50 points will be given for general neatness and appearance. 30 points will be awarded for fulfilling the terms of the contest.

The persons securing the total of 500 points, or nearest thereto, will receive the first prize—\$1000 cash. The other cash prizes will be awarded—in order—to those obtaining the next highest totals.

## \$1500<sup>00</sup> in Cash Prizes

**WIN**  
**A**  
**BIG**  
**PRIZE**

1st Prize \$1000 <sup>00</sup> Cash	5th Prize \$50.00 Cash	10th Prize \$10.00 Cash
2nd " \$150.00 Cash	6th " \$30.00 "	11th to 20th Prizes \$5.00 Cash Each
3rd " \$100.00 "	7th " \$15.00 "	
4th " \$75.00 "	8th " \$10.00 "	
	9th " \$10.00 "	

**WIN**  
**A**  
**BIG**  
**PRIZE**

**20 PRIZES**  
**IN ALL**

**Don't Delay—This Contest**  
**Will Close on June 30th**  
**Send Your Answer Today**

This contest is held and these wonderful prizes are being given to advertise the famous Campbell Hosiery Mills. If you want to win \$1000 or any one of these big cash prizes, spend a little time and see if you can solve the bagpipes' message. You do not have to sell anything to win any of the prizes offered.

### Follow These Simple Rules

1. Give the name and date of this newspaper. 2. Send in your answer on one side of one sheet of paper only. Write your name and full address plainly in pen and ink in the upper right hand corner. State whether Mr., Mrs., or Miss. 3. Employees and their relatives, or persons connected in any way with the Campbell Hosiery Mills, are barred from the contest. 4. Only One Answer may be submitted by a person. 5. Answers will be judged and prizes awarded by a committee of prominent business and professional men, not connected with the Campbell Hosiery Mills. The names of these gentlemen will be announced to all who enter the competition before the closing date, June 30, 1927. Their verdict will be final. 6. All answers to this puzzle shall become the property of the Campbell Hosiery Mills. 7. As soon as we have received your answer you will be advised of the number of points gained, and asked to fulfill a simple condition. Read Rule No. 2 carefully before writing your answer. Don't delay—Send in your answer today.

**\$1000<sup>00</sup>**  
**CASH**

**Send Answer**  
**NOW to**

**A PAIR OF SILK HOSE FREE**  
**To Everyone who Qualifies Promptly**

**CAMPBELL HOSIERY MILLS**  
**35 FRONT ST. E., TORONTO 2, ONT.**



# Neighborly Chats



## Has No Gas Now!

Once a woman of her age had to be careful. Today, she eats anything she wants! A Stuart tablet—and after-eating distress vanishes.

Chew a Stuart tablet after the heartiest meal, and you, too, can smile at indigestion. Stops all gas and belching. Ends sour risings, belching.

Stuart's dyspepsia tablets are to be had at any drug store, and the price of a generous box is only 60c. Do try this utterly harmless and most effective corrective of gastric disturbance. A sweet stomach for sixty cents.

**STUART'S**  
DYSPEPSIA TABLETS



## High Blood Pressure

(Hypertension).

Obesity and allied diseases treated under proper medical supervision.

Special treatment for Nervousness, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Insomnia.

Electrical and Natural Mineral Baths unequalled in Canada.

Massage—Masseur and Masseuse.

REASONABLE RATES

Comfortable and Cheerful Environment

Write for fuller information

**The Mineral Springs Sanatorium**

ELMWOOD, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA



## STIFFNESS

Rub well with Minard's, working the liniment well in with the finger tips. Minard's relieves the stiffness, eases pain, soothes the aching parts. Splendid for stiff neck, sore muscles, sprains and bruises.

**The Great White Liniment**

**MINARD'S**  
"KING OF PAIN"  
**LINIMENT**

Guide Classified Ads. produce quick satisfactory results

**A** VERY good friend of mine said to me one day not long ago, "Do you know Don is going to get married, and he is marrying a University girl, one who will graduate this spring. Now I am just terribly disappointed, for although she is a nice girl, she does not know one thing about the farm or about cooking or any of the hundred and one things a farmer's wife should know. I am just afraid Don will make a failure of his farming now without the proper kind of a wife. Why, she has been studying music and French when she ought to be learning how to put together good wholesome meals for the family she hopes to have some day."

I did not tell my good neighbor that I too had studied both French and music in those "good dead days beyond recall," but her point of view amused me never-the-less. Why can't a girl do both? In this day and age there is no excuse for a girl being a poor cook. Neither is there any excuse for her spending two or three years learning an art that can be mastered with a little concentration in about six months.

Anyhow who can tell anything about these intellectual girls? To be downright personal, when I was young I was considered one of those odious bookish high-brows. And yet my hidden dream was not to write a great novel. No, it was to have a blue and white kitchen and bake apple pies while I was dressed in frilly pink aprons. Why apple pie, I don't know, as all my devotion belongs to the luscious lemon kind, but apple pie it was, perhaps on account of the lovely smell of it stealing out of opened doors. Houses that smell of cookies and mince pies and things like that have always seemed just like bouquets to me.

Yes, good cooking is the oldest and most powerful of feminine lures. Even Cleopatra, the most famous vamp of history, who lived in an age when women painted their toe-nails and bathed in perfumed waters kept her Anthony subdued by banquets that lasted far into the night.

The normal woman loves to cook and she who overlooks the fascination of a juicy steak, smoking hot with bits of butter on top and plenty of salt and pepper, is no student of man nature.

The truth is that eating for health building is mighty easily learned. Natural grains in cereals and in breads, whole milk, green vegetables, both cooked and raw, fresh fruits if eaten daily will produce a healthy family. The meats, puddings, pies and other mouth-watering things that we have been taught to venerate should be regarded as extras and not touched till the first four foods mentioned have been eaten.

The only point I make in the catering to the physical needs of a family is not all there is to the making of a home. Beauty, books, music, ideals and spiritual training are as necessary as angel food cakes. In fact, the necessities of the heart and soul are more essential to many people than the pleasures of the body.

And if a girl is smart enough to graduate from the University and be able to speak French and delight her family and friends with music, don't worry. She will also be smart enough to cook wholesome food, too. There is no reason under the sun why brains should die at the altar of the kitchen stove or why the stomachs of the family should suffer because a home has been enriched by a little beauty or additional culture.—Marilla R. Whitmore.

## A Pioneer Picnic

A writer who signs the pen name, Pioneer, has written The Guide telling

"The time has come the walrus said,  
To talk of many things;  
Of shoes and ships and sealing wax,  
Of cabbages and kings."—Lewis Carrol.



All on a Sunday morning. The members of a Holland peasant family in their quaint Sunday costumes, ready for church.

of a picnic held in 1883, at Pilot Mound, Manitoba:

"Our first little town was situated on a large hill with two pretty lakes, one on either side of the hill and a creek flowing along the base. It was an ideal spot for a village. On one of the sunny slopes our log schoolhouse stood and it was our community hall for several years. Soon after the school was opened one of our citizens donated \$40 to be used as prize money. Books were to be bought with the money and awarded to the pupil standing highest in each class. The first prize was a well illustrated edition of Uncle Tom's Cabin. Needless to say the winner of that prize was very happy and proud.

"Early in July it was decided that a picnic would be held on the banks of the Pembina river. All the children and their parents were invited to meet at the schoolhouse at nine o'clock on a certain day. On the morning chosen young and old were seen coming over the prairie trails, dressed in holiday attire and carrying baskets of good things to eat. Soon everybody, except one exclusive lady who chose to ride horseback, was packed into the wagons and democrats. At first our road led over the soft velvety prairie grass, but when we entered the woods no trails could be seen. We had had to dodge to avoid overhanging branches. One minute we were falling into a badger hole and the next climbing some hidden stump.

"At last we arrived at the picnic grounds. The children ran away to gather blueberries and birds eggs, while the older people built fires and prepared the lunch. Then we had games and races for the little folks. This was followed by a program of choruses from the children and speeches by some of the older men. The speakers dwelt on the glorious possibilities of this new land, and of the time to come when the 'iron horse' would travel from Emerson, across the Pembina valley and wend its way over the prairies towards our little village and then on towards the setting sun. In those days we never thought of anything quite so advanced as the telephone, radio and automobile.

"Perhaps the most interesting event of the day was the arrival of a group of Indians. They came out of curiosity to watch white people at play. They sat apart conversing in their own language. They were highly delighted and smiled broadly when the ladies passed cake and coffee to them. At last the

pleasant day came to an end and we started on our long journey home. We arrived at the schoolhouse just as the sun was sinking behind the big hill. And as we separated for our homes we heard echoes of voices calling, 'good night, good night!'

## Personal Handicaps

Several months ago I read an article on personal handicaps. I had never thought much about handicaps in general, or had I ever asked myself what my particular one was until then. After thinking the matter over I decided that my handicap was myself—my attitude towards the petty annoyances that arise almost any day in the home, my distorted sense of values, my overworked sense of justice, my love of order which kept many other good things are often carried too far.

This idea lay dormant in my brain until the New Year came around the corner, and then I made a resolution which was something like this 'I resolve that I will not be handicapped by myself, by my attitude towards trifles.' That may sound like an unimportant resolution to some folk, but to me it was a most important one. The year is still quite young, but I am fully convinced that I have been

badly handicapped without realizing it.

The first opportunity I had of seeing whether my new resolution was going to help me over difficult places was when someone, carelessly laid a heavy sheep-lined coat across the library table, crushing the tender shoots of a Chinese lily which stood on it. My first inclination was to cry but instead I laughed.

Then junior came in from play, slyly admitting the barn cat, who trotted straight to the pantry with every intention of finishing the cold chicken he had tried to reach only the day before. Instead of making a spectacle of myself and probably maiming the cat, I brushed the snow from Junior's wollen suit, explaining how wrong it was for little boys to sneak barn cats into the house. I did this so calmly that he regarded me with large round eyes as if he sensed something new. Then he hung his cap up instead of throwing it at a row of nails in the hope that it would be caught by one. He then found the cat, carried it outside and I heard him "s'catting" towards the barn.

Afterwards, when supper was over and the dishes were ready to wash I could hear daughter, Maudie, commanding her brother, Robert, to dry them and his positive refusal. I felt like going out and sending them both to bed, but I did not do this. Instead I held on to the book I was reading, knowing when this discussion had reached the stage where Robert would be snapping the tea towel at his sister and she side-stepping and calling, "Mamma, make him stop," that their father would command them both in his firm bass voice to "Stop that noise and get to work." And children usually pay more attention to a father's command.

So the days go by. I feel that I am getting a new outlook on life. I have more poise. Little things do not bother me so much. My resolution is helping me conquer my handicap.—Prairie Mother.

Editor's Note—Prairie Mother's letter raises an interesting subject for discussion. Each one of us has our own particular handicap. A few may have learned to recognize and cope with their problem. What is your handicap? Write the Countrywoman, The Grain Growers' Guide a letter answering this question. If you have conquered some handicap, tell about that also. For the best letters we will pay prizes of \$3.00, \$2.00 and \$1.00 as first, second and third prizes. Closing date of contest June 15.



# When Making Buttonholes

Directions for the home sewer for making the various types of buttonholes

By ELEANOR G. McFADDEN

**T**HOUGH fastenings for dresses and undergarments have been greatly simplified in the last few years, they cannot be entirely discarded. Children's clothes, especially, require many buttons and buttonholes, and we find that the bound buttonhole and bias band buttonhole, may serve as a decoration as well as a means of fastening.

The plain worked buttonhole is the simplest and perhaps the most used, as it is suitable for use on many fabrics. It may be made with a barred end and a fan shaped end or with both ends barred, as for a collar band.

To make the buttonholes, first mark their exact position, spacing all evenly so that they are all the right distance from the edge, and the right distance apart. Cut a straight line one-eighth of an inch larger than the diameter of the button, and along the straight thread of the material. If you cut across the threads of the material, it ravel and spreads, and an unsightly buttonhole results. A pair of buttonhole scissors will help to cut them straight, but lacking these, a pair of sharp pointed scissors will serve the purpose.

## Overcasting Important

Since buttonholes are always cut through two or more thicknesses of material, they must first be overcast in order to prevent raveling, and to hold the edges evenly together while being worked. Hold the slit over the cushion of the first finger of the left hand. At the inside right hand end of the buttonhole insert the needle between the two layers of cloth and bring it out directly below the end of the slit. From three to five overcasting stitches should be made along each side of the slit, and when finished overcasting the needle should be brought out at the same corner from which it was started (see ill. 1, fig. A).

To start the buttonhole, bring the needle halfway through the material just below the overcasting stitch, pass the thread as it comes from the eye of the needle around the point of the needle from right to left, then pull it up and away from you, so that a purl is formed at the top of the cloth. Repeat this stitch, making the stitches very close together but do not crowd them. Work around the end so that the stitches form a fan and continue down the side of the buttonhole until the end is reached (see ill. 1, fig. B). Now take two or three stitches across the end to form a bar, then turn the buttonhole around so it lies across the cushion of the first finger, and work tiny blanket stitches over the long stitches just made, so that the purl is toward the buttonhole. Catch each

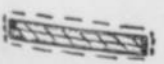
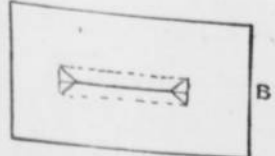
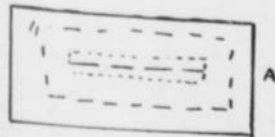
stitch in the cloth behind the bar and fasten the thread off firmly on the wrong side (ill. 1, fig. C).

Bias band buttonholes are excellent for children's clothes and are sometimes smart for cloth dresses for women. A lengthwise strip of material as wide as buttonholes are apart is folded double and bound on both edges. This strip is then cut crosswise into strips half an inch wider than the buttons to be used. The buttonhole strip is stitched to the garment, and both sides are bound. True cutting of the sections in between the buttonholes and very accurate binding and assembling, make this type of buttonhole both decorative and serviceable.

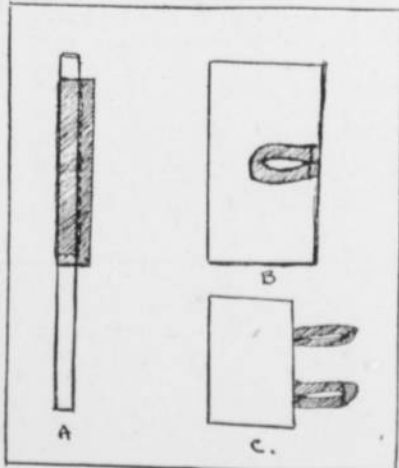
## Add Smartness to a Garment

Bound buttonholes add smartness to a garment, give good service, and often suffice for trimming. To make the buttonhole, first mark on the garment the place they are to go and the exact size the buttonhole is to be. Buttonholes are made in two thicknesses of material and often a stay piece of unbleached cotton or cambric is used in between, especially in coats. Cut an oblong piece of material for the binding of the buttonhole, about one inch longer and two inches wider than the buttonhole. Baste this on the right side of the garment, exactly where the buttonhole is to be placed, and mark with chalk the length of the buttonhole. Stitch on each side of the marking, making good square corners, and the two lines of stitching should be less than quarter of an inch apart (fig. 2 A). Now cut between the two lines of stitching, and diagonally into the corners (fig. 2 B). The material is now pulled through to the wrong side, basting the edge back carefully (fig. 2 C). The welt edges are then brought together, and overcast, to remain so until the buttonhole is completed (fig. 2 D). Trim away the turned-in buttonhole edge on the wrong side, and sew to the interlining. Now cut the slash directly under the buttonhole in the under-facing piece, turn in the edges and hem them around the buttonhole. Press carefully, remove bastings, press again, and the buttonhole is completed.

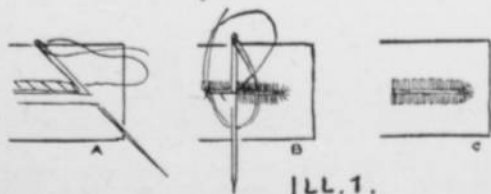
To make loop buttonholes, cut a bias strip half an inch to one inch wide, fold it through the centre, and slip a cord inside. The cord should be twice as long as the bias strip. Catch the cord to the end only as at A (ill. 3), stitch by machine or by hand, as closely to the cord as possible. The strip may then be tuned inside out, by pulling and working down over the cord. The loops are then cut the desired length, folded seam edge inside, and the ends brought together, and sewed securely (fig. B). Where the facing is applied, the joining to the garment is concealed (fig. C).



ILL. 2.



ILL. 3.



ILL. 1.

## A Breakfast of Smiles~

# OGILVIE OATS

It supplies nourishment that is quickly assimilated—just the thing to stimulate not only the body but the mind—and it tastes like more. Here's real cheer to start the day right for you.

Your dealer will supply you



## The Best Dairy Pail Value ever offered

We built this SMP Dairy Pail for the man who is "tired of buying new pails all the time." They are made of good heavy tin, highly polished; strong bottoms; heavy wire handles; and put together the way a pail should be. You'll get full value from every cent you invest in SMP Dairy Pails and other Dairy Tin Ware. Made by

THE SHEET METAL PRODUCTS CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED  
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG  
EDMONTON VANCOUVER CALGARY



# SMP DAIRY PAILS and Dairy Tin Ware 282



Do not Delay Your Answer

## Who Are These Men?

You can easily guess the names of these 10 leading Fathers of Confederation. They are purposely misspelled above. For example No. 4 is TACHE. The other 9 are all found in the following list: Macdonald, Galt, Mewat, Archibald, Brown, McGee, Tupper, Tache, McDougall, Tilley. New write them down in their proper order as pictured above. Who is No. 1, No. 2, etc. up to No. 10? Follow the rules carefully to be sure of a prize. You have an equal opportunity to win. YOUR ENTRY NEED NOT COST YOU A PENNY! SPECIAL PRIZES GIVEN FOR PROMPTNESS!

## This Great "Diamond Jubilee" Contest

is held so that you or your friends may quickly and easily prove the remarkable, guaranteed values in "UNITED" Hosiery, Underwear, etc., from the world's leading mills now offered at money-saving prices, direct-by mail. Send answer at once. It obligates you in no way and it is not necessary to sell anything.

### FOLLOW THESE SIMPLE RULES:

- 1—You must be 12 or over and not connected with this Co. Only one answer from each person.
- 2—Write your answer in ink on sheet of paper. Put your name and address at top of sheet stating whether MR., MRS. or MISS. Also name of this paper.
- 3—Prizes awarded by 3 independent judges according to skill displayed in solving names and in general appearance of answer. Contest closes August 31st, 1927.
- 4—On receipt of your answer, you will be asked to select a few samples of guaranteed values from our Catalogue. This one easily-fulfilled condition qualifies your answer for these wonderful prizes.

### WIN

**\$1500.00**

### PRIZES in GOLD

- 1st PRIZE, \$500
- 2nd PRIZE, \$300
- 3rd PRIZE, \$150

and 23 other valuable cash awards.

## Immediate Award for Correct Answer

Send in your answer at once. If names are correct you will receive an IMMEDIATE Award in addition to the prize you can win!

We want good agents everywhere. Write at once for details.

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**For Real**  
**L-a-s-t-i-n-g Refreshment**

Get Nips — delicious Peppermint flavored gum in sugar-coated form—



A beneficial treat—cleanses mouth and teeth— aids digestion.

"After Every Meal" CH23

### Try Rice Pudding Made this Way:-

1 cup boiled rice  
 1/2 cup Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk  
 1 teaspoonful vanilla  
 1 egg  
 1/2 cup water  
 1/8 teaspoonful nutmeg

Mix Eagle Brand and water together thoroughly. Beat egg and blend with the milk and vanilla. Add this mixture to the rice (boiled) and mix well. Pour into buttered pan and sprinkle top with the nutmeg. Place pan in a dish of water (as for a custard) and bake in a slow oven until a golden brown. E2727

**Borden's**  
**EAGLE BRAND**  
 CONDENSED MILK

Classified Ads. make friends.



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To promote health in your family serve plain foods. Use an abundance of uncooked fruits and vegetables \* \* \* and whole milk for little ones.

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Puffed Wheat is the whole grain puffed to eight times normal size. Only the most perfect grains respond to the terrific heat and the explosion of the grain. Every food cell is thoroughly cooked and broken down. All mineral salts and bran are retained.

Your children eat Puffed Wheat because it is so good \* \* \* serve it because it is so good for them.

### Quaker Puffed Rice, also

Whole rice kernels, steam exploded to 8 times normal size, like the Puffed Wheat. Dainty morsels, light and inviting, whenever a light refreshment is desired.

**Quaker**  
**PUFFED WHEAT**

## News from the Organizations

### Alberta Wheat Pool

Covering a period of five years, from 1928 to 1932 inclusive, the new series of Alberta Wheat Pool contracts have now been mailed to all members of the pool. While a number of changes have been made in the contract upon matters of detail, in all essentials the new contract is the same as that which will expire with the crop season of 1927. J. E. Gustus, a farmer of the Calgary district, who was the first man to sign a wheat pool contract in Canada (the Alberta pool contract in 1923), had the honor of signing the first contract of the new series.

While no definite decision has as yet been reached as to the manner in which the Alberta Wheat Pool elevator reserve fund, now totalling \$1,371,965.63, and commercial reserve fund of \$423,091.88, will be paid back, it is probable that this will be done on a revolving fund basis. These funds were built up by deductions from payments made to members on their wheat. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum is credited to each member in respect to his share of the reserve.

Building and acquiring of elevators is the purpose for which the elevator reserve fund is being expended. Six per cent. interest accumulated on the elevator reserves from the 1924 crop will be paid immediately to all members of the pool. The total amount of reserves for elevators from the 1924 crop is more than \$468,000.

### United Farmers of Alberta

On the initiative of Labor and U.F.A. members of a special committee appointed by the Alberta government to examine the school curricula, it was recommended at a recent meeting of the committee that cadet training should be discontinued in Alberta schools. The committee expressed the opinion that cadet training is of little or no benefit to the pupils from the standpoint of physical culture, and should therefore be replaced by a course of physical training. As a course of this character, for use in both rural and urban schools, has now been prepared, the committee urged that this be sent out at the earliest possible date.

Appeal may now be made by a shipper of grain to secure a moisture test, according to information given by G. G. Coote, U.F.A. member for Macleod, on his return from the East. Mr. Coote stated in the course of an interview that this matter was taken up by a number of members with Hon. James Malcolm, minister of trade and commerce, at the last session of parliament, when Mr. Malcolm expressed the opinion that the right of appeal on "condition" is established under section 93 of the Grain Act. Hitherto it has been impossible to establish this right. Following the adjournment of the House, Mr. Coote called upon Messrs. William Snow and James Malcolm, grain commissioners, at Fort William, when they agreed to an interpretation by which the right is now conceded. They stated that Dr. Burchard will have charge of appeals at Winnipeg, where new quarters are being fitted up for him in the same building as the inspector's office, and adequate testing apparatus will be installed. For the time being, in Cal-

gary, the appeal board may have tests made at the inspector's office, and next year it is proposed to provide special equipment for the use of the board.

The annual conference of the Junior U.F.A., will be held at the University of Alberta this year, during the week of June 8 to 14. The program for "University Week," now being prepared, promises to be an attractive one, and a large attendance of farm young people is anticipated.

### Interprovincial Livestock Pool

Organization of an interprovincial body is to be recommended to the boards of directors of the Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta livestock pools as a result of the interprovincial conference held in Regina on May 5 and 6.

R. Grant Thomson, secretary to the conference, announced at the close that the delegates had drafted an outline of an interprovincial board to deal with all matters of an interprovincial character in the co-operative marketing of livestock in the three prairie provinces.

As soon as the proposal to establish an interprovincial board has been ratified by the directors of the three prairie livestock pools, such province will elect two representatives to the interprovincial board.

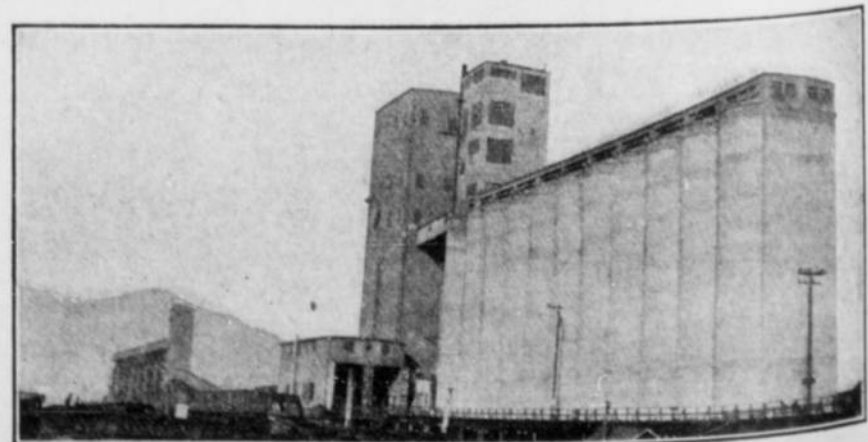
Provincial pool representatives attending the conference included: M. A. McMillan, Tees, and A. B. Claypool, Acme, representing Alberta; Roy McPhail, Brandon, and I. Ingaldson, Arborg, representing Manitoba; W. D. MacKay, Delisle, and P. F. Roblin, Govan, representing the Saskatchewan pool. Mr. MacKay was elected chairman of the conference and R. Grant Thomson, secretary.

### Adds to Pacific Coast Terminal

United Grain Growers Limited are keeping pace with the development of Vancouver as a grain port and are building this year an addition to the company's terminal at Vancouver which will give a million bushels additional storage. This will more than double the present capacity of the elevator which is 600,000 bushels. What is equally important, the shipping capacity will also be doubled, as a second shipping berth is being provided which will enable two vessels to be loaded at the same time. The picture below shows the elevator, which is known as the Burrard Elevator, and is situated on Burrard Inlet, Vancouver, and was taken before commencement of this year's construction. The work is being pushed forward so the addition will be ready for the handling of this year's crop.

A year ago United Grain Growers handled through this elevator more than 9,000,000 bushels of grain, while of the 1926 year crop over 7,000,000 bushels have already been handled.

Total shipments of wheat through Vancouver this year have been smaller than last year due partly to scarcity of shipping during the British coal strike and partly to a reduced demand from the Orient on account of troubles in China, but United Grain Growers feel sure that a large part of the western crop is destined to move to market each year through Vancouver.



United Grain Growers' elevator at Vancouver before the commencement of the 1927 addition which will more than double its capacity.



May 16, 1927

and the additional terminal space now being provided shows their faith in the future of the port.

The building of a number of country elevators is included in this year's program of United Grain Growers. Already instructions have been given for ready elevators in Manitoba at Brunkild, new elevators in Crystal City, Greenway, Pipestone, Eden, Kelwood, Rathwell, Trestone, and St. Claude, and other Manitoba points are under consideration for this year. The company will also be building some elevators in Saskatchewan and Alberta, principally on new branch lines.

### Co-op. Livestock Producers

The form of contract and other matters concerned with organization work and central marketing policies formed the subject of discussion at a meeting of the executive in Winnipeg, on Tuesday, May 3.

The contract adopted by the association is a continual or self-renewing agreement, and may be cancelled by either party during the month of June in any year. It will connect up the producer to the district association, and will delegate to the district association all of the powers which may be exercised by either the district or the central organization. When Manitoba C.L.P. becomes an active marketing agency, certain of these powers will be delegated to the central association by a second contract. This plan is often referred to as the double or cross contract system.

In principle, the producers' contract is identical with the wheat pool agreement. In taking this as a basis it is felt that farmers are already familiar with the main provisions and can accept it without any misgivings as to its purpose and effect. The modifications introduced are those which deal specifically with livestock, giving due regard to the differences in organization and methods of handling and marketing. Pooling is not compulsory under the livestock contract. The association is given fairly wide discretionary powers in deciding upon the manner of pooling and extent to which it may be practiced. The contract gives the association power to borrow money and make advances to producers, and may make settlement under a system of deferred payments whether the stock is pooled or sold in separate consignments.

All commercial livestock, other than dairy animals, owned or acquired, must be sold through the association. Producers, however, are allowed to supply beef rings, and by consent of the association may sell to butchers or others for local sale or consumption. Breeding and feeding stock may be traded or sold to other members of the association, if such transaction is authorized. Again, should circumstances arise which make it necessary for a member to dispose of his stock privately or by auction sale, the Board of Directors have authority to grant him permission to do so. In brief, the whole spirit of the contract is to make it a common-sense workable agreement between individuals engaged in the same business; with the object of strengthening their bargaining power by bonds of confidence and goodwill.

It is the purpose of the new association to devote its attention to building up strong district groups, several shipping points or existing local bodies being urged to combine under a unified system of control, so that the organizations so formed will be made permanent and secure. All matters of a purely local concern will be handled by the district board, and shall bear its full share of executive responsibility. Manitoba C.L.P. will supply contracts and other publicity material and when required, will give direction to district associations in mapping out their boundaries.

The central office is already in receipt of numerous enquiries for information, and several have announced meetings with the purpose of proceeding with organization plans. As soon as seeding is completed, definite arrangements will be made by the provincial association to launch an active co-operative marketing campaign.

Roy McPhail, president, and I. In-

galdson, vice-president, were appointed as delegates to a conference of the three provincial organizations at Regina on May 4, 5 and 6, when interprovincial marketing plans were discussed.

### U.F.M. Activities

A. E. Darby of the Research Department of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, has appeared before the Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation in regard to a number of applications for increase in duty. The U.F.M. central office has available for locals wishing them for study, submissions as presented to the board by Mr. Darby on the following applications.

British preferential tariff on boots and shoes.

Seasonal tariffs on fruits and vegetables.

Tariff on corn and cane syrups.

Woolen tariff schedule.

There has been an unprecedented demand from locals for seed grain certificates indicating a considerable movement in seed grain. The Railway Seed Grain Tariff, W. 80-Q, is based on the Canada Seeds Act of 1923, and the regulations provide that the following be furnished:

1. Control sample certificate from the seed grain inspector, (J. E. Blakeman) Winnipeg.

2. Requisite farmer's certificate on form authorized by the United Farmers of Manitoba.

This seed grain rate represents one of the tangible benefits of organization and will mean a saving of many thousands of dollars to the farmers of Manitoba this spring.

The U.F.M. executive co-operated with the Co-operative Marketing Board in bringing about a provincial livestock marketing conference. At this conference it was agreed that a livestock marketing association should be organized to be known as the Manitoba Co-operative Livestock Producers Limited. A provincial board of directors were elected for the promotion of this new association, and we bespeak for this board the hearty co-operation of our U.F.M. locals throughout the province.

The Portage U.F.M. district is awarding three shields for efficiency in the locals within their area, the donors being Harry Leader, D. L. Campbell, M.L.A. and M. G. Tidsbury. Points that will be taken into consideration in awarding these shields are: number of meetings held during the year; increase in membership; average attendance at meetings; amount of co-operative buying done; addresses and educational studies; encouragement given to public speaking; efforts along community and social lines; encouragement of better farming, and general efficiency. Locals who wish to enter the contest must report to Jas. McKenzie, district secretary, by October 1. This is something new and should prove both interesting and beneficial to the locals concerned.

Activity among the locals has been good all winter and there has been an unusual demand for material for debates, for subjects for study, entertainments, etc. With the coming of spring and seeding, this activity will slacken up to some extent, only to be revived with the coming of U.F.W.M. conferences, district conventions, U.F.M. field day and picnics. The first announcement in this connection comes from Miss Mable Johnson, U.F.W.M. director for Brandon, that the United Farm Women of Brandon district are holding a conference on June 14.

### F. M. Black Goes to B.C.

F. M. Black, formerly of United Grain Growers and provincial treasurer in the first Braeken cabinet, leaves Winnipeg about May 25, to take up his new duties as chairman of the committee of direction, which will administer the new British Columbia legislation for the orderly marketing of fruit described in a recent issue of The Guide. Associated with him in his new work will be O. W. Hembling, Oyama, B.C., and A. J. Finch, Penticton. The offices of the committee will be either Vernon or Kelowna.

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# The Men of Kildonan

By J. H. McCULLOCH

## CHAPTER XV

### The Trek to Fort York

IT is an ill job to record fittingly the monotonous events that marked the existence of the camp at Colony Creek during the two months that ensued. January, even in these latitudes, is full of menace for ill-protected humans; in the Hudson Bay country it is a terrifying period,—silent, tense, and dark. In 1812, on the banks of the Churchill, it was ushered in by a succession of deadly blizzards that threatened the very existence of our primitive community; the instinct of self-preservation,—in the circumstances it assumed a communal aspect,—submerged the petty jealousies and mutinous recriminations that, under less arduous conditions, would have marked our confinement. Thus it was that while there was discord aplenty in the camp, the hostility of Nature prevented it from assuming a malignant form.

The tail-end of January brought longer days, and the edge of February found the wily agent talking freely and hopefully about our overland trek to Fort York. So, with the lengthening of the days, we had a new prospect to occupy our minds, and prospects, however ephemeral, are among the best-known antidotes for discontentments. February passed, and March came snarling in the teeth of a blizzard that howled for three days. When the storm blew itself out, the sun beamed down with a new warmth, and the impatient ones looked towards the South and pressed Miles Macdonell for an answer to the question that was on all our lips. The agent was crafty.

"Any day now, people," he boomed cheerfully. "It's a long road that lies before us,—near a hundred and fifty miles across the snow, with nothing to guide us but the compass. We'll do well if we get to Hayes River inside of two weeks. The longer we wait the better the weather will be, so long as we don't let the spring thaws catch us on the muskeg. Get your sledges and snowshoes in order. Mind you, it's going to be a hard trip, and a cold one. Get your clothes ready. Leave nothing behind that will keep you warm on the trail."

Late in March another blizzard came lashing out of the East. For two days and two nights it whistled, and when it died down the impatient ones had no more to say, for now the agent sent men running with the word that set men to shouting and women to singing.

The report of a musket rang sharp in the mouth of the morning. The camp came to life ere the echo of the shot had died away. Smoke from a score of pallid roofs went curling up to the sky. Women's voices, sleep-laden and complaining, could be heard through open doorways as the men folk began to move stiffly to their morning tasks. Presently Miles Macdonell came bustling down the flat, knocking on sleepy doors and exhorting the folk on the inside to be up and doing. By the time the sun had got his ruddy upper rim above the horizon, Colony Creek was wide awake, fed, and energetic. The gear bundled weeks before, was carried out and laid on the rough sledges that lay end to end on the hard-packed snow. Each sledge was surrounded by expectant women and wondering children. The agent placed two men at the ropes of each sledge. MacCallum Mhor, Alexander Gunn, John Bannerman, and Alexander Murray,—all heavy, active men,—formed the head of the serpentine procession; so that stragglers could be kept in check, John Bruce and Robert MacBeath were put in the rear.

The agent stood out in the fresh snow and eyed the waiting throng. At last he raised his arm high, and the momentary hush that followed his action was shattered by the report of the musket,—the same that hangs on my wall to this day. Duncan MacDonald threw his pipes across his shoulder, thumbed the roaring drones for a moment, and then, with a lift of his

shoulder, put "The Road to the Isles" on the chanter. The women counted their children hurriedly as the men folk leaned against their ropes. The long trek to Fort York was started!

Miles Macdonell tramped back and forth along the procession, exhorting, complaining, and encouraging until we had settled down to something like rhythm in our progress. But the people young and old, were wonderfully cheerful, being glad, I doubt not, to leave Colony Creek. Then, too, there is, for most folk, a strange pleasure in taking the road, and our road, though a long one, led to the Land of Promise. The sun shone brightly out of a clear sky, and our snowshoes lightly skimmed the beaten trail as Duncan put the old marching tunes on his pipes. The first day, and the second, passed pleasantly enough,—with Colony Creek a good twenty miles behind us. On the third day troubles arose. The old folks began to falter and stumble, and numerous stops were enforced upon the impatient agent. Men and women alike began to find their snowshoes torturous. Worse still, the sunlit wastes of snow dazzled our eyes. Noon of the third day out found us silent and weary; some of the women and children rubbed their eyes and complained of black blindness.

"It is the snow blindness," announced Captain Macdonell. "The sun is getting strong, and the reflection from the snow in weather like this will make us as blind as moles. A dirty sky to smother the sun would be better than this infernal glare. But the weather looks settled, so we must prepare for the snow blindness. There's nothing for it but bleeding, especially for the young ones."

Without any delay, for the agent seemed nervous regarding the weather, the women and children were bled. When the order came for the men to submit to the knife, there were mutterings of protest. Sandy Matheson, Andrew MacBeath, and Will Gunn put their heads together and were for arguing with the blood-spattered agent. Miles Macdonell took the high hand with them, however, and so avoided an awkward conflict. Gunn was at the bottom of the matter; he was never loyal to Lord Selkirk—a fact proven by his deponings before the ecclesiastical agent of the Northwest Company. The bleeding completed, we continued our journey, but long before the sun set we were halted for the night,—blinded, cramped, and weak with the loss of blood. Firewood was cut as the chill night settled down about us, and as the cheery flames went up, blankets were spread in holes made in the snow, tents were pitched, and oatmeal and roasted partridges were distributed. With the coming of darkness it turned bitterly cold, so that with one accord the weary people crawled between their blankets in search of rest and warmth. Well I know that there are people in this settlement today who speak harshly of Miles Macdonell, but not one of them can truthfully say that he ever shirked a duty owed to us. On this night of which I am now speaking, a truly miserable night for the human beings under his charge there in the uncharted wilds of Hudson Bay, he scarcely slept. He would waken first one man, and then another, setting them in turn to the cutting of firewood in the pitchy darkness. So the long night passed. In the morning the fires were still burning, and when some of the restless sleepers discovered that their feet were frost-bitten, they blamed Miles Macdonell, forgetting that, but for him, much worse might have befallen them that night.

Fortunately for us the weather stayed mild, so that, as the days passed, we became accustomed to the steady travelling, saving our eyes and legs when on

\*Gunn, with several others, deposed before John Strachan, D.D., regarding the alleged ill treatment they received at Lord Selkirk's hands. Strachan used the documents with unscrupulous celerity in an effort to discredit the Earl and his settlement at Red River.—J. H. McC.



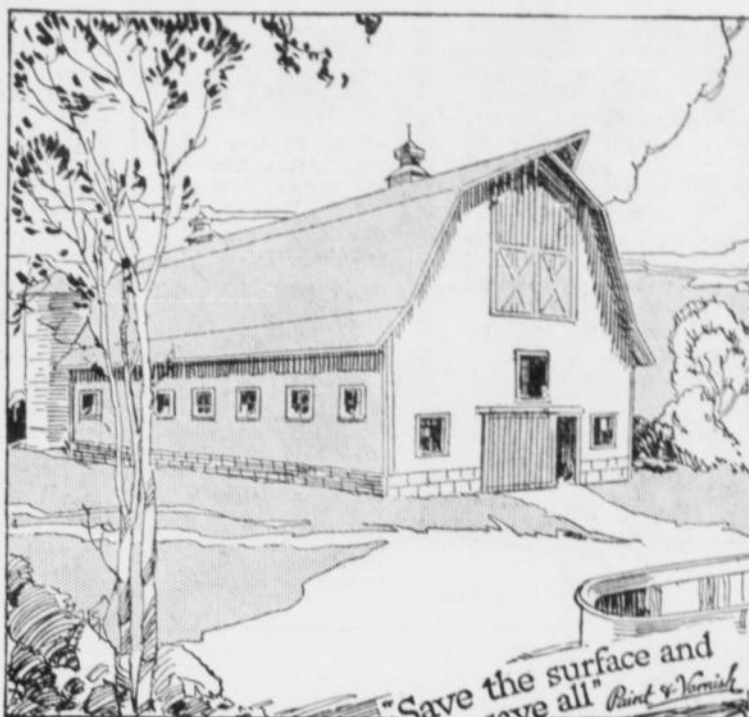
the move, and preparing great fires before we settled down for the night. Thus, without any serious mishaps, we proceeded for near a hundred miles. Then the wilderness became sullen. A wind started up in the west, wafting the snow along the ridges of the drifts in a way that minded me of reek drifting across heather that the fire has passed over. The horizon to the south was dimly illuminated, as if the futile sun had found a crack, well down on the rim of the world, through which to send his wan rays. This yellowish tinge disappeared as the wind strengthened, and the sky became a smoky grey dome. Hourly the speed of the wind increased. At noon it whistled steadily. The sky became less definite to the eye, seemingly obscured in fathoms of grey mist. At two o'clock in the afternoon twilight seemed to have settled about us. Miles Macdonell raced back along the silent procession, warning us to keep close together, and bidding us step smartly so as to reach the shelter of a belt of trees that lay somewhere ahead of us. Muffled to the eyes, with our heads tilted forward to escape the cruel edge of the wind, we pushed on silently. It was stern going, for the wind was now driving powdery snow before it, to the accompaniment of a muffled roar. Presently we were plunging into a white smother, and our difficulties increased as hard little drifts, running in all directions, formed in our path. Every now and then a ghost-like figure, eyebrows and beard caked with snow, passed and repassed the toiling colonists. After a while this figure fell in step with James Sutherland, to whose sledge I was attached, and the muffled voice of the agent came to my ears:

"... was afraid of this, Sutherland... must keep going. We must be nearing the Nelson. I marked the trees before noon. If we miss them, God knows... Mrs. MacKay will last till we get to them. The woman is in a bad way. We'll have to leave her here... They can follow on... These infernal drifts... Keep them going. If we stop we're done for."

The voice was abruptly smothered as the agent plunged forward once more. Somewhere in the icy smother ahead of me a sucking bairn started to cry, and a few minutes later I fell across the sledge ahead of me. The train had come to a standstill. The thing most dreaded by the agent had happened. Before we had time to ask any questions Miles Macdonell stumbled past us, shouting: "Keep your places. The trees are just ahead of us."

Muffled shouts sounded ahead of us (we learned later that the wife of George Campbell, in giving breast to her baby, had been thrown into a snow-drift by a sudden lurch of the sledge) and presently we moved forward again. All at once the wind seemed to slacken, and the sledge in front of me drew away swiftly from my weary feet. I heard excited voices, and looking up, I saw that we were on the fringe of a thick belt of trees that shut the storm out like a door. Another minute brought the entire train into the shelter. Ere the women folks had gotten to their feet axes were slashing furiously among the dwarfed trees, and in less time than it takes me to tell of it, a fire was going. Round this welcome blaze the half-frozen people gathered, thawing out frozen fingers and toes with snow. A score of men rushed to the erection of the first tent. Into this rude shelter the young wife of Angus MacKay was tenderly carried. The exhausted travelers then set about making themselves comfortable for the night. Next morning the procession moved on, but a fragment of it remained in the camp site.

At the mouth of the morning of April 16 a thin wisp of smoke might have been seen issuing from what appeared to be a small mound of snow that alleviated the sullen expanse of wilderness some forty miles north of Fort York. A closer examination of the mysterious mound would have revealed a tiny conical-shaped tent, banked high with snow. Inside this rude shelter were five white people. Two of them slept in the pungent smoke, and two of them, Angus



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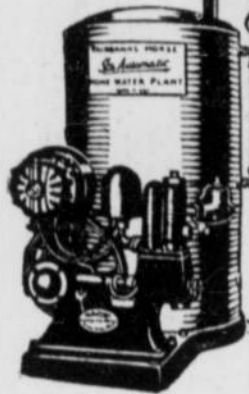
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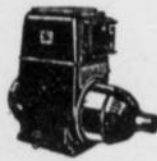
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Mackay and his sister-in-law, were awake and watchful over the pain-racked body of a young woman. A low, crecendo moan came from the white-faced sufferer, and Angus MacKay clenched his hands and turned away his face. The woman at his side, stout, calm, and capable, bent close over the suffering woman, stroking her forehead gently and speaking soft Gaelic words. The moaning ceased, and the woman turned to the fire and put a finger in a pan of snow-water that sat on the embers. Once again the young woman on the pallet began to moan, and the woman by the fire turned quickly to the anguished husband, with a look in her eye that sent him out into the snow.

The early morning wind had an edge to it like a knife, but the bareheaded man pacing there in the snow sweated like a man brisk at the shearing on a summer's afternoon. By and by he heard a thin cry, and the woman was calling his name for the third time when he put his hand on the flap of the tent. White at the jaw, he stepped inside and bent over his young wife, kissing her closed eyes. The woman at the fire put the pan aside and placed a white bundle in the young mother's arms.

"Here's your little daughter, love," said she cheerily. "Take a look at her, Angus. Is she not the little dove, —dark as her mother, and will you be looking at that MacKay nose, Angus!"

The man neither looked nor spoke, but sat there stroking his wife's hair with a hand that shook.

Five days later the little tent in the wilderness was pulled down, and its site was obliterated by the drifting snow before its erstwhile occupants, led by a tall kilted figure carrying a baby, had covered a mile of the faintly marked trail that led on to Fort York and the Land of Promise.

#### CHAPTER XVI

##### The Dance at Hayes River

Will I ever forget the night we reached Hayes River. It had been a desperately trying day, and there was no compensating elation when, at the twilight hour, we reached the brink of the frozen river. Miles Macdonell made a brief reconnoitre, and finding a sheltering clump of stunted pines further up-stream, ordered us to proceed there for the night. Many a black look followed him as he led us to the chosen spot, and many a surly answer did he get as he set us to the dreary work of establishing an orderly camp. Almost mechanically, for we were tired, and cold to our very bones, we moved according to his sharp orderings. At last and long our tents were set up and our gear distributed with military neatness.

Meanwhile, the agent had put men to the cutting of firewood, and presently the dejected camp was illuminated and warmed by a mighty fire. The cheering effect of the open blaze was miraculous. Children danced noisily about it while their mothers, glad to be freed of the communism of the trail, busied themselves with pots and pans. Soon gallons of scalding tea were being quaffed, whereupon the dejection of the colonists gave place to a glowing cheerfulness. Comparisons have much to do with comfort. A mattress of spruce branches is a luxurious couch to the sleep-drenched hunter; a crust of bread sumptuous fare to a starving man. If there is anything more luxurious than a cup of scalding tea in the mouth of a chilled and weary man I have yet to make its acquaintance. Some speak well of whiskey in like circumstances, and though I am not one to deery the beverage, it must take second place to a scalding cup of tea. Whiskey trickles down a man's gullet like liquid fire, and when it stops its downward course the drinker is all a-tingle, with the head a bit light, whatever. Tea suffuses the whole body with a pleasant warmth, and cheers the drinker at the same time without affecting the eyesight or the head.

So, as I relate, the roaring fire and the quichs of tea between them wrought a miracle in our camp at Hayes River. A miserable silence gave way to sprightly talk. The folk remembered that they had crossed the wilderness, and were glad.

#### The Grain Growers' Guide

Presently Duncan MacDonald emerged from his tent with his pipes under his arm, and the talking ceased as he sat himself down on a log and set about the tuning of his temperamental instrument. Patiently he strove with them, for they were cold and obstinate. But at last he got to his feet,—for never a piper worth the name put the edge on his drones sitting down. His long right arm let the drones be at last, and he stopped a moment to listen to the mellow chorus of the reeds. Then he threw back his head, nudged the bag lovingly, and bringing his heels together, launched into "The Road to the Isles." Down past the fire he paced, with a port that Fingal might have envied. On into the darkness beyond he moved till the piercing cry of the chanter rose high above the roar of the drones. Slowly he turned, and the drones cried down the chanter as he swung into the firelight again.

There was a burst of talk as he let the bag fall.

"Well enough played, Duncan," cried Donald MacBeath, "though I like not your *tuorluath* (accidental note movement). 'Twas thick. Still, 'tis a cold night and a man's fingers stick to the chanter."

The piper whirled at the criticism, and his eyes blazed as he retorted, "McCrimmon never fingered a *tuorluath* with more skill, MacBeath, and a piper would know that same."

"Och!" retorted the critic. "It's a good conceit you have of your piping, Duncan,—setting yourself up beside Patrick McCrimmon."

"Well, I've played his best ones, and my father played them before me," said the piper sulkily, as if to close the argument.

"'Tis true. 'Tis true, Duncan, and I mind well your father's piping," admitted MacBeath genially. "He had the art of the *Canntaireachd*. Never a piper played 'Coghieh na Shie' with more skill; it set the lads to fighting over trifling things. A terrible fine tune it was, but a boy's practice compared with 'The Lament for the Laird of Ainapole.' There was the tune! It took your father seven years to play it to his own taste."

"Five!" interjected Duncan in a mollified voice.

"Well, I will not be disputing with you, Duncan," went on MacBeath placidly, "but I will be saying that your father played the tune with wonderful fine skill, whatever. The like of it is never put on the chanter nowadays."

"I learned it from my father, but I kept it to the *Feadan* (practice chanter) while the old man lived," said Duncan modestly.

"Put it on her, then," urged MacBeath.

Thus urged, Duncan shook his drones, filled the bag with a breath, and gave us his father's tune. Very slowly, as if feeling his way across uneven ground, he paced, and by and by, as the thought in the dirge bore in upon us, there was much quiet weeping,—but not for the Laird of Ainapole. For Duncan brought his music up from the vasty deeps of time that night, and though few men know it, that is the secret of the piper's art.

"Will you be giving us 'The Market Place of Inverness'?" shouted Miles Macdonell suddenly as Duncan laid his pipes aside. Fast and furious it came from the chanter, and there was a murmur of surprise as the agent, with a wild shout, cast his bonnet in the air and executed a step of the Highland Fling. That brought the folk to their feet. When the pipes ceased their sprightly uproar, all heads turned towards MacCallum Mhor, who was shouting: "Put 'Tullochgorum' on her! Put 'Tullochgorum' on her!" while he tugged at his brogues. Presently, with a mighty bound the big man landed in open space before the fire, and even as he drew his heels together Duncan's chanter was aquiver to the king of all the reels.

A pretty sight it was to see MacCallum Mhor of Borobal do the Highland Fling; the huge fellow was as light on his feet as a fairy, and went through the dazzling intricacies of the dance with a grace and skill that charmed the eye and heightened the nuses.



"Well done, MacCallum!" cried Miles Macdonell enthusiastically as the man from Borobal finished. "That was as pretty a bit of stepping as I've seen—in or out of Glengarry. It takes a man of weight to do the fling justice. Throw some wood on the fire, heroes, and we'll have a reel." To our consternation he cast off his habitual sternness, struck an attitude, and recited gaily:

O, Tullochgorum's my delight,  
It gars us a' in ane unite,  
And ony sump that keeps up spite,  
In conscience I abhor him.  
For blythe and cheery we's be a'!  
Blythe and cheery! Blythe and cheery!  
Blythe and cheery we's be a',  
And make a happy quorum.  
For blythe and cheery we's be a',  
As lang as we hae breath to draw,  
And dance, till we be like to fa',  
The reel o' Tullochgorum!

With a wild "hooch" he grasped the hand of the catechist's wife, and to the roar of the pipes, the Reel of Tulloch began. The gods must have paused to observe the strange spectacle,—a score of sober, middle-aged men and women dancing like dervishes on the hard-packed snow on the Nelson River's brink. For that dance was more than the Reel of Tulloch. I am thinking it was the dance of courage and fortitude and faith. Each wild "hooch" of the ruddy-faced men, each flirt of a woman's skirts, was a defiance, all unconscious, perhaps,—of the forces that sought to weaken and destroy these folk from Kildonan. The men of Montreal were soon to learn that strong waters may be stemmed, and Kings put aside, by blood that runs hot and courageous in the teeth of adversity and oppression.

## CHAPTER XVII

## Tracking Up the Hayes

Daylight gave us our first sight of York Factory, sitting low in the marsh-land four miles nearer the sea, and it was my luck to be chosen as one of the first party sent thither for much-needed supplies. The Fort is a short five miles from the mouth of the Hayes River,—on its north bank. It reminded me, at first sight, of a school, for high above the roof waved the Company's flag, and surrounding the property was a high, wicked-looking picket fence. But what caught my eye first were the cannon that squatted like watch-dogs on the open space between the river and the southern side of the enclosure. These guns (so I was told by a very old Caithness man who had spent near all his life on Hudson Bay, and who showed me the records kept at York Factory) helped to send French ships of war to the bottom of Hudson Bay near two hundred years before. At that time, Fort Bourbon (the French Fort established by Radisson) commanded the mouth of the Hayes River, and it is a pretty tale that deals with the clashes between the English and the French that led up to the establishment of Fort Prince of Wales, the original stronghold of the Company of Gentle-men Adventurers. However, it is no part of my present tale, which at this juncture, however, may be profitably embellished with a brief description of Fort York.

Inside the picket fences that enclosed the Fort, and paralleling them, were the rows of buildings,—dwelling houses, offices, stores and workshops. These were formed into two quadrangles by the great depot,—200 feet square,—that faced the river. The huge warehouse was built with a square in the middle of it, and was flanked by a long, low-set building that served as the officers' mess and quarters for visitors. The buildings were constructed of massive hewn logs, and the whole place gave forth an air of dour solidity.

We made regular trips to the place for supplies, for in the commodious warehouse were stored the boats and other equipment necessary for our long and arduous journey to the Land of Promise.

There was much to do, what with rigging boats and collecting supplies; but strange to relate, Miles Macdonell was hard put to make us realize the formidable nature of the journey that still lay ahead of us. The swift on-coming of spring, the sight of the

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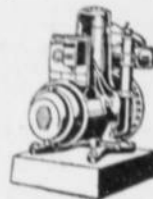
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boats lying ready on the river bank, the confident bustling of the agent,—these things brought us all under the spell of an illusion, the illusion that we were near the end of our journey. It was partly dispelled one day when Alexander Sutherland, in irritation at the agent's meticulousness, demanded cynically: "How far might it be to the Forks, Captain Maedonell?"

The agent took a map from his pocket and spread it on the hull of an upturned boat.

"To be exact, Loachain," says he, "it's 815 miles from the spot we stand on,—and that's cutting corners."

The men crowded round him then.

"Here's where we stand now," continued the agent, placing his forefinger on a black dot on the map. "We go up the Hayes for fifty miles, with the tide behind us for the first ten miles. Then we get into Steele river, where there's thirty miles of heavy towing. Then we pass into Hill River,—follow my finger,—and there's thirty-two miles of ticklish going till we get to the Falls. We make a long portage there. Then there's thirty miles of hard going to the head of the Hill,—seven rapids and twelve portages. That's the worst part of the journey. We get into Swampy Lake then, and we get seven miles of easy going across the lake to Jack Tent River. It's a bad stretch of water, but it's only ten miles long. That takes us into Knee Lake, and we get forty-seven miles of easy paddling there, and maybe sailing if the wind is right. Now we're in Trout River. It's thirteen miles long, with deceitful rapids and two carrying places. From Trout River we pass into Holey Lake, and there's thirty miles of fast paddling there if we watch the weather. After we get through Holey Lake we wander for fifty miles through a string of small lakes and short rivers till we come to Eachawaymamus Brook. It's marked on the map here, but it may be there, and it may not! It depends on the weather. Sometimes it's as dry as a barn floor. Anyway, there's thirty miles of awkward travelling there, no matter what the weather's like. That takes us to Hair Lake, and we paddle seven miles across it to the Saskatchewan River,—and our troubles are behind us then."

"It's a long journey, whatever," said Alexander Sutherland blankly.

"Wait a minute, Loachain," said the agent, his finger still on the map. "We're not halfway to the Forks yet! There's thirty-five miles of paddling on the Saskatchewan, with one carrying place. Then we paddle fourteen miles across Playgreen Lake to the East side of Lake Winnipeg. The shortest road down Lake Winnipeg is three hundred miles, but we travel fast and easy. At the bottom of Lake Winnipeg we get into the Red River, and the Forks is only forty-three miles up the river."

"The man's daft!" muttered Alexander Sutherland as he walked away.

After that, we were more heedful of the agent's instructions concerning the preparations for our journey. So the days passed, and the sun grew stronger and stronger. The boats were all ready for the water, packed with the bales that contained our gear and food. This packing was done shrewdly. No bale contained two similar articles, and they were distributed among the boats. This procedure, it will be seen, protected us from the loss, through accidents, of entire quantities of necessities.

Then one bask morning,—the 14th of May, by my diary book,—the Hayes set about the breaking of its icy shackles. Great cracks flashed their way through the thick ice, to the accompaniment of ripping noises that could be heard half a mile back from the river. The vast icy armour that had so sternly encased the river all winter now began to heave gently as the current beneath, swollen with the onrush of spring, strove for freedom. Cracks, loud as pistol shots, rang out as the ice was overcome by a strength greater than its own. Then there came a grinding crash, and looking up the river, I saw a monstrous ledge of ice, four feet thick, rearing ponderously into the air. Up it went,—a hundred tons of it, till its topmost edge was fifteen feet above the surrounding ice. Then it fell forward on the uneasy

## The Grain Growers' Guide

burden of the river with a crash that seemed to shatter the ice from bank to bank. In another moment the river had completely burst its bonds, its muddy water oozing up between acres of ice. As if sucked down by some irresistible power, one side of a heaving field of ice would sink slowly into the swirling water; the opposite side of the field would rear itself up, and then the whole glassy mass would be swiftly squeezed up out of the angry flood as easily as a cake of soap is squeezed from between the fingers. Sometimes these ponderous slabs would be squeezed far up on the river bank, plowing up tons of mud and shearing down small trees that stood in their paths. Until now the river had been a static, frigid thing; now it seemed to start flowing, boiling briskly among the grinding ice. Soon the swift and powerful current was freighted with crushed ice that packed the river from bank to bank, and as this icy freight went grinding rapidly down to the sea, the river made a sound which, heard from a distance, resembled the continuous crushing of dry paper. For four days and four nights we heard this sound. Then we awoke to a strange silence; the Hayes had cleared itself of ice.

Still the agent would not let us start on our long journey, for the muddy banks of the river still dripped with melting snow and outcoming frost. But at last and long the hour for starting came, with the springing up of a stiff breeze from the Bay, and the unwieldy boats were loaded, manned, and started upstream by the Swampy Cree Indians that the agent had engaged to pilot us to our destination. The river, half a mile wide, was swollen, and swept majestically down to the salt water at a terrific speed. The heavy oars were of little avail against the sullen current, but we set our square dipping lug sails to the breeze, and so moved slowly upstream.

All went well enough till the middle of the afternoon, when the wind weakened so that we had to take to the oars. The Swampies thereupon guided the boats to the edge of the stream, and shouting cheerfully, took to "tracking." Jumping ashore with a towline, they attached their portage straps over their inshore shoulders, and harnessed thus, scrambled along the muddy bank. In five minutes the hardy fellows were soaked up to their waists. Yet they kept on, shouting to each other jocularly as mishaps overtook them. One poor fellow stumbled and fell into the icy current, but he clambered up the greasy bank and fell to the pulling again as if nothing out of the ordinary had happened. After an hour of this gruelling labor, the trackers were relieved by men from the boats, so that all of us had our fling at tracking. I can truthfully say, moreover, that my admiration for the voyageurs of the North began with my introduction to a dripping cod-line on the greasy banks of the swift-flowing Hayes. I will not be wearying the reader with a recitation of the incredible hardships of tracking; it is enough to say that the dusky men who travel the long trail between the Forks and the mouth of the Hayes are men of iron and whalebone.

Wearied, wet, and chilled to the bone, we at last made camp on the naked rocks. Tea was immediately brewed, and quarts of the scalding restorative were quaffed. Then, with the warming camp-fires crackling merrily, we got our first taste of pemmican, which went very well with flour bannocks baked on the end of sticks. Those were grand nights under the stars. Winter's back had been broken, and when this happens in the Northland miracles take place. Fleecy clouds drift swiftly across the blue sky. Flocks of chattering birds make their appearance. Formations of the wild geese whistle Northwards. The Northern lights flash and tremble across the night sky, tinting it with purple, orange and amber. The snow subsides and disappears magically. The uncovered earth seems to sigh. The period between winter and summer is a mere pause in the seasons, for Nature is thronged, and the sun beaks down knowingly. So it was that when we entered the Steele three days later the air was balmy, relaxing our spirits like a cordial.

To be continued



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## Not All Luck

Continued from Page 5

farm management is on a successful farm.

Here is a practice practically unknown in Canada, but a standing rule in some parts of the world; that the young man enters into an agreement as an apprentice with some good farmer for a season, generally some distance from home, takes part in all kinds of work and pays for the privilege to do so. In return he is generally treated as a member of the family, but the important part is that the boss lets him in on all the why, how and when of all operations, and especially the financial end of it, which, after all, can never be learned in a school. The young man generally got a bonus at the end of the season. Nine out of 10 young men never save a cent at that age anyway, so why not let them store up some practical knowledge.

Growing products for the home is an important part of farming. The day is long past when the farm was self-sustaining but at least two or more milk cows, some pigs, chickens and a good vegetable garden should be on every farm.

### Believes in Boy's Work

We should have and give every willing boy or girl, that is helping in the field or home, a young colt, heifer or other livestock, for his or her own, not for you to sell when it gets full grown, but for him or her to keep or sell as their own judgment dictates. They will think more of their parents and farming if you do.

Let us do all the trading possible in our home town. We got there a lot of service we do not get from the outside. If you give the home merchant a fair chance—and that is all most of them expect nowadays—then it is up to them to do their share in prices and service. But let us not forget that we can never have a town in a country community unless we are willing to support it. A good town creates a local market and adds to our conveniences and land values as well as to the social side of life.

Perhaps in no occupation in any part of the world has a good worker better opportunities to become his own master and the equal of his present boss, than the farm laborer has in Western Canada.

By working on some successful farm, the man gets paid while learning, and if he prices his worth he will find very little difficulty in renting or buying a farm with the savings he should have accumulated while working out.

As there is little chance for a capable man to advance to such a highly salaried position on a farm as there is in a city, his ambition should naturally be concentrated on the eventual ownership of a farm. Western Canada is the young farm hand's country.

### Has Its Pitfalls

Co-operation is a great thing in any walk of life and should be practiced by farmers wherever possible. Farmers as a class are great individualists and very suspicious and jealous of each other. Perhaps the reason for that is they have too often been fooled.

This, however, revolves back on themselves for it is a notorious fact that farmers will only too often entrust the management of their common business not to men with outstanding business ability, men who have made a striking success of their own business, but, on the contrary, very often to men who have made a dismal failure of their own occupation and whose chief qualification is a plausible tongue, and capability for promises that characterizes a man out of office or a job.

No big man will or should stand for the large amount of abuse that farmers at their meetings very often heap upon them.

In selecting men for office in your co-operative undertakings be sure to choose men with outstanding ability in that line, regardless of whether you personally like or dislike him. Treat it as a strictly business proposition and when you have a big man working for you, appreciate his work.

I have seen more than one man

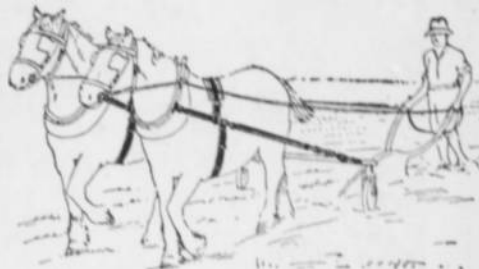
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450 Main Street - Winnipeg

### The Economy of Tractor Farming

The following letter written by a user of a popular make of tractor indicates that farmers are learning that the best way to make a tractor pay a profit on the original investment is to keep it busy.

Time was when tractors were used for plowing and threshing only. Now farmers are rapidly learning to adapt their handy farm power units to all sorts of field work with a resulting economy in expense. The letter from Mr. Seiffert, which is reproduced here, shows that his net earnings after deducting all necessary running expenses totalled more than twice the original price of the tractor:

Innisfree, Alberta

March 31, 1927

International Harvester Company of Canada,

Ltd., N. Battleford, Sask.

Dear Sirs:  
I thought you might be interested in my record of work with the 15-30 McCormick-Deering Tractor purchased last April. Below is a list of what I have done:

- 600—Brush breaking in heavy willow and poplar roots (This was broken deep at not less than \$8.00 per acre.)
- 300—Stubble plowing with 3-furrow plow.
- 160—Floating brush breaking.
- 100—Double disced.
- Threshed 14 days.

My 1926 earnings with this tractor were \$6,700, and my total expenses for fuel, oil, wages, board, blacksmithing on shares and coulters, etc., amounted to \$2,650.

In the heavy brush breaking in July, when the ground was dry and hard, the kerosene cost a little less than \$1.50 per acre and lubricating oil about 25 cents per acre.

I ran three shifts in the breaking season and one particular week I operated from midnight Monday morning until midnight Saturday night, stopping only for fuel, oil, and water.

No time whatever was lost through breakdowns or being out of order.

Practically no repairs have been needed for my tractor which I consider wonderful for the extraordinary amount of hard work done, and it is now in A-1 working condition and I am planning on another big season with it this year.

To say that I am pleased and satisfied is putting it mildly. For had anyone told me a year ago that this tractor could do the amount of hard work it accomplished, I would not have believed it, and I can heartily recommend the 15-30 McCormick-Deering to anyone who needs a tractor.

Yours very truly,  
D. SEIFFERT

## MARTIN-SENOUR

# "100% PURE" Paint

Made in the West  
to Suit Western Conditions



Did you ever paint a building and find in a short time that the paint had cracked, curled and chipped? Chances are the paint you used was not suitable to this climate.

From our intense summer heat to our extreme winter cold is a severe test for paint

MARTIN-SENOUR "100% Pure" Paint is made in Winnipeg, to a formula that has been tested to withstand western drastic climatic changes—that is why it retains its new freshness so long.

Because of its absolute purity MARTIN-SENOUR "100% Pure" Paint is the most economical that can be obtained. It lasts longer, and it covers more surface per gallon.

You never need seek further than a MARTIN-SENOUR dealer for the materials for any and every painting or varnishing job. There's a MARTIN-SENOUR product specially prepared for every surface and for every purpose—and the dealer is equipped to give you complete information, color cards and practical suggestions. Call on him for good service.

### FREE!

You'll find our free booklets, "Home Painting Made Easy" and "Good Varnish," interesting and useful. Send us a post card to Winnipeg, and we will mail them promptly.

**The MARTIN-SENOUR CO. Limited**  
Makers of 100% Pure Paint  
WINNIPEG



MARBLE-ITE FOR HARDWOOD FLOORS  
VARNOLEUM FOR LINOLEUM AND OILCLOTH  
CONCRETE-TONE FOR CEMENT BRICK AND STONE  
NEU-TONE FOR WALLS AND CEILINGS  
WOOD-LAC FOR REPAIRING FURNITURE  
MARTIN'S ENAMEL FOR INSIDE AND OUTSIDE USE



BEAUTY IS ONLY SKIN DEEP!

20.8.1.20.-9.19.-4.16.5.5.  
-5.14.7.8.21.15-6.18.15.-13.5

*Solve this Puzzle!*

**\$1500.**

**CASH PRIZES**

*What did Fred Reply?*

**NOTE—Any person who solves 4 or more words correctly will receive an IMMEDIATE award in addition to any other prize they may win.**

### The Picture Described

As you can see, in the picture shown Mary and Fred are holding hands, as Marys and Freds have always done. Fred has been whispering sweet nothings to Mary, which prompts Mary to remark: "Beauty is only skin deep." Fred replies—Well, just what does Fred reply that makes Mary smile? There are six words in the reply. Each group of numbers represents a word. Number the Alphabet from A to Z. A is No. 1, B-2, C-3, and so on. The first word is "That"; it is properly spelt. The first letter of the other words is in its proper place but the remaining letters are misplaced.. Can you solve Fred's reply?

### Rules of Contest

- 1—Use a square sheet of paper and pen and ink; write on one side of paper only.
- 2—Write your name and address on top Right-hand corner (state whether Mr., Mrs. or Miss). Write name and date of this newspaper at top left-hand corner. Write your answer in the middle of paper.
- 3—Nothing else should appear on the paper. If you wish to say anything else, use another sheet.
- 4—Employees of ATLANTIC MILLS and their relatives are barred from this contest.
- 5—Only ONE entry will be accepted from a household.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT MAY NOT APPEAR AGAIN

Rush Your Answer To-day - - - Send Stamp for Reply  
Atlantic Mills, Dept. 188 145 Wellington St. W., Toronto 2, Ont.

### The Weyburn Security Bank

Chartered by Act of the Dominion Parliament

Head Office: Weyburn, Sask.

Twenty-six Branches in Saskatchewan  
H. O. POWELL, General Manager

**400 Eggs for \$2!**

**OVO** makes your hens LAY! 400 extra eggs from 20 hens in 7 months is average increase; nothing like it prevents roup and other ailments; improves general health and appearance of fowl; users enthusiastic; makes peak production all year round. \$2 worth lasts 20 hens 7 months.

Money back if you don't think it is wonderful

Dept. 713, 206 Hetherlin Bldg.  
Toronto, Canada

You can obtain profitable prices for surplus livestock, etc., through "Little Classified Ads."

## Guide Bulletin Service

The Guide bulletins are widely read throughout the West by subscribers who find them packed with practical up-to-date information. These bulletins are offered to readers at less than cost. Send one cent for each one listed below, together with a self-addressed, stamped envelope for return. Order by number Address: The Bulletin Service, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

2. How to Make a Paper Dress Form.
3. How to Make Old Jars Into Pretty Vases.
5. How to Get Rid of Bugs, Cockroaches and Beetles.
6. How to Be Prepared for Unexpected Visitors.
7. Swat the Fly.
9. Short Cuts for Wash Day.
10. New Garments from Old Shirts.
11. How to Read Patterns.
13. How to Make One Pattern Do for the Girls.
13. What to Do in Case of Poisoning.
16. Preparing for the Hatching Season.
17. Why and How of Incubator Operation.
21. Systematic Planning of Housecleaning.
22. Canning Meat and Poultry.
27. Silage Crops.
28. Feeding Silage.
29. Experience With Silage.
30. Silage Machinery.
31. The Trench Silo.
35. How to Operate a Beef Ring.
36. How to Prevent Smut in Grain.
37. Vines and Creepers.
39. How to Cure Ham and Bacon.
42. The Care of Floor Coverings.
43. Kitchen Mending Kits.
44. How to Soften Hard Water.
45. The Menace of the House Fly.
47. How to Mix Whitewash.
48. How to Paint Your Own Car.
52. Culling Poultry for Egg Production.
54. Using Sealing Wax to Make Pretty Vases and Beads.
55. How to Plan Proper School Lunches.
56. How to Judge Bread.

57. The Care of Oil Lamps and Stoves.
58. How to Make Soap at Home.
60. Growing Melons, Pumpkins and Squash.
61. Shipping Crates for Livestock.
63. Banish the Clothes Moth.
64. Dry Cleaning at Home.
65. Canning Tongue, Brain and Sausage.
66. Use of Pressure Cooker.
68. Perennials for the Farm.
69. Unusual Perennials.
71. Re-arranging the Kitchen.
72. A Municipal School Board.
73. How to Lace a Belt.
74. How to Lay out a Farmstead.
75. Slip Covers for Chairs.
76. How to Mend Chairs.
77. Floors and Their Care.

### Special Bulletins

**The Country Homemaker**—A 132-page book, dealing with many phases of home-making. 10 cents, postpaid.  
**Labor-Saves for the Farm Home**—A pamphlet containing instructions for making 58 devices for the home. 10 cents, postpaid.

### Guide Pamphlet Service

Here is a splendid opportunity to secure some useful information concerning cookery, nutrition, home decoration, painting, varnishing, etc. The Guide has compiled a list of booklets distributed by well-known manufacturers, who send them either free of cost or for the mere cost of mailing. These pamphlets are full of good ideas, and most of them are attractively illustrated as well. If you wish to take advantage of this service write for the list so that you may select the booklets in which you are especially interested. With your letter enclose a stamped, addressed envelope for reply. Address: Pamphlet Service, The Grain Growers Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

elected in a responsible position in co-operative undertakings who, I am sure, would not get 5 per cent. of the votes he got, had it been for him to run their own personal business. And this you also have seen.

Co-operation in order to be successful must have good management. The farmers' grain companies are splendid examples of successful co-operation.

### Farm Training for Character

One of the great advantages a farm possesses is that it at all times has useful occupations for the growing children. Great men are great workers but unless you teach children to do something useful, they will rather play, and once the plastic stage of youth is passed it is hard for anyone to start to acquire efficiency at manual work.

In the cities the law to some extent prevents youngsters getting accustomed to actual work, and when not in school their time is often spent in wearing out the city's sidewalks and the seats in the movies.

It is mostly lack of desire and opportunities for useful work that creates the gangster of the cities. Teach your child useful work while young, make him do it snappy, not for what you get out of it, but for the lifetime benefit and pleasure the child derives, but be mighty careful that the child is not overworked or tired out, as this will surely make him lose interest in his work.

In closing your remarks, I want to call your attention to the fact that while farming never pays richly in dollars and cents, still, it has its compensations.

City people are not always as well off as it may appear to us. On many a splendid automobile that dazzles us in the city, only the first payment is made, and many a salaried man, past middle age, lives in dread of his job. And to turn out "999", or any other number, in an auto factory, year after year, must be rather monotonous and not very apt to stimulate the workings of your brain or spur you on to greater accomplishments.

### Compensations of Rural Life

Let us never forget that life has something even higher and more noble than money making, and always remember that the home is the hub around which everything that is good and noble revolves—a place where our children, the most precious possessions we ever had and ever will have, are raised there.

All children have a right to start life with a healthy mind in a healthy body. And in that respect the country has a distinct advantage over the city.

Why, the average youngster can, with the utmost ease, in less than a year, pick up all the useful knowledge a city youngster of equal age has, and already is in possession of knowledge about nature, etc., which a city youngster will never acquire.

As a proof positive, most of the world's great men and women are country raised, and most wealthy city people try to raise their children at least partly in the country.

Let us resolve to make a few improvements in the home. Plant a few trees. Within reason, boost our district and town. Never, under any consideration, apologize for being a farmer, but firmly make up our minds to make our homes and surroundings so attractive that both we ourselves and our children may love and cherish them, so that our children and grandchildren may with just pride point to our achievements and say "this is the work of our pioneer ancestors".



**Black Monarch**  
Reserve grand champion Aberdeen-Angus bull at Toronto Royal, 1926. Owned by W. J. F. Warren, Belbeck, Sask.

### GALLSTONES

PAINS IN BACK STOMACH TROUBLE  
Liver disorders quickly relieved by "Hexophen Capsules" and all symptoms banished such as bowel trouble, pains in side or back, indigestion, gas, jaundice, dyspepsia, heartburn. Easy to take. Quick relief. Send to-day for full particulars and many testimonials of this reliable remedy.  
Anderson & Co. Box 203 A, Windsor, Ontario



## International Wheat Pool Conference

Continued from Page 13

it as perfect as possible, but our true progress will be measured by the degree in which the men and women in the co-operative movement catch a vision of the great work we have before us."

Mr. Burnell reviewed the growth of the Canadian pools, showing how they had developed in the last four years. The binding contract, he said, was an absolute essential to a successful wheat pool and the five-year contract was the keystone of the success of the Canadian pools. He referred to the support that had been received from banks, railways and other business organizations which had contributed to the success of the farmers' endeavors.

Mr. Burnell reaffirmed the opinion that the Canadian pools have a big influence on the price of grain. The three years of experience in the business led him to believe that the price of wheat can be stabilized at a level which will be profitable to the producer, a price which will allow him a standard of living similar to those enjoyed in other industries having equal investments. This can ultimately and only be achieved by international co-operation, the opportunity for which is best afforded by these international conferences.

### Stand on Their Own Feet

H. W. Wood said that the farmers should not spend too much time trying to get governments to spoon-feed them. They had to take hold like full grown men and meet the responsibility of running their own business, and as free citizens tell governments to cease blocking the channels of trade and to set industrialism free. To hope to succeed by the exploitation of other interests through legislation was vain, the speaker added. One of the applied good business methods was worth more to agriculture than a pound of class legislation. Nobody, he claimed, wanted to see agriculture pauperized by its own inaction and inefficiency, but nobody else would, nor could, carry on the farmer's job.

In order to promote the organization and development of a producers' co-operative system of selling wheat, serious consideration must be given to the right methods to pursue, Mr. Wood asserted. Nothing was of greater importance to the farmer than the establishment of a true relationship of prices. This problem, standing directly in the road of industrial and social progress, must be removed.

Secretary of Agriculture Jardine told the conference that it was not called for the purpose of forming a world wheat pool as many supposed. "What we are trying to do," he stated, "is to change the system of marketing our wheat. We believe the old system is wrong and we want to establish a new one. The old system is world wide and we want to make the new one world wide. We already have quite a number of pool units in operation. We are not here to try to merge all these units into one, because we do not believe it practicable. If what is meant by a 'world-wide pool' is the merging of all co-operative wheat selling into one pool unit under some kind of central management, then I am unalterably opposed to it."

### International Co-operative Program

Among the resolutions adopted by the conference was one saying that "as soon as practicable the wheat producers of the chief exporting countries of the world should look toward co-ordination of their co-operative program."

"This must be preceded by thorough organization of the producers of wheat in each country on a permanent basis," the resolution read, "and such organization must control a substantial percentage of the wheat grown in these countries."

"When these conditions are met then international co-ordination will give the wheat growers the same control over the marketing of their crop already possessed by other industries and will materially assist in putting agriculture in its rightful place among the other industries of the world."

Delegates from Canada, the United States, Russia and Australia concurred in the resolution.

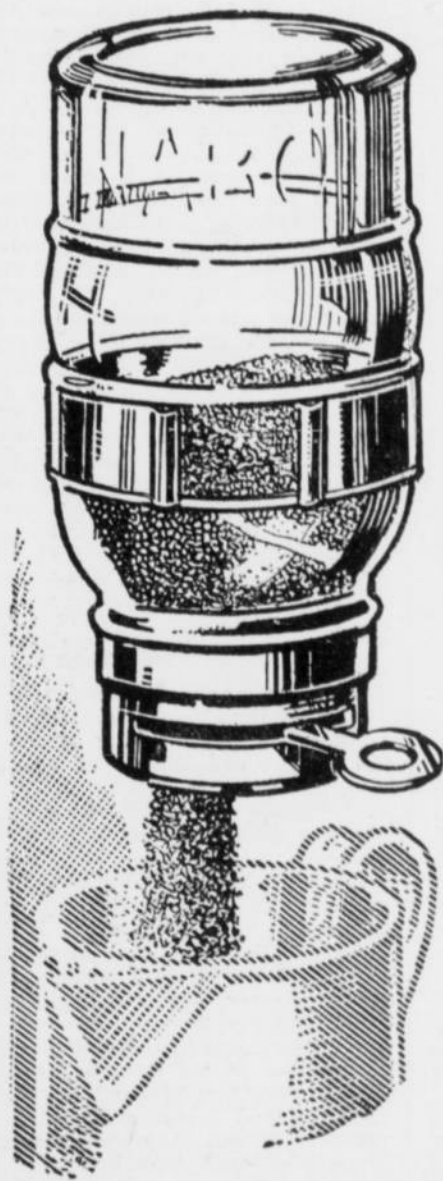


# Get the New NABOB



## COFFEE-METER

for a fraction of its Real Value



WE could not improve the famous Nabob Coffee, but we have found a new and better way for you to measure it. We have secured the sole Canadian rights to that wonderful new invention, the Nabob Coffee-Meter, which measures your coffee with automatic accuracy and insures the same delicious, tempting cup of coffee every time you make it. The Nabob Coffee-Meter does away with all guessing and uncertainty. It is easy to attach at any convenient place in the kitchen and its operation is simplicity itself. Just hold the coffee pot under the Meter and flip the lever once for each cup of coffee desired.

### Saves Coffee---Saves Flavor---Saves Time

The Nabob Coffee-Meter saves coffee and therefore money, as it eliminates all spilling of coffee from spoons and cans. All your coffee goes in the pot. It saves flavor and protects the coffee from air and dust, as there is no opening of a can every time you use it. It saves time, as your coffee is always in the same place—in plain sight—ready for you any time you want it. The Nabob Coffee-Meter will last a life time, as it is made of heavy crystal glass and nickel plated steel. Nothing to rust or stick in operation. It will not get out of order and will never wear out. It is a very attractive addition to your kitchen.

### Attractive Special Offer

Ordinarily the Nabob Coffee-Meter would cost you \$1.50 and would be a bargain at that price. However, by taking advantage of our special introductory offer you can get a Nabob Coffee-Meter with all packing and postage charges paid,

for the coupon from this advertisement and 79c.

Or, better still, send in ten Nabob coupons with the coupon from this advertisement and 50c. A wonderful opportunity, isn't it? Don't delay, but fill in the coupon below and send it in today.

#### VALUABLE COUPON

KELLY, DOUGLAS & CO., Limited,  
Premium Dept. F., Vancouver, B.C.

Please send me a Nabob Coffee-Meter, for which I enclose—

☐ This coupon and 79 cents;

or

☐ 10 Nabob coupons with this coupon and 50 cents.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

### American Pool Proposed

Nine wheat growing states will follow the lead taken by their Canadian neighbors and organize into one great selling venture. Secretary Jardine assured the co-operative organizations of these states that the government stood ready to lend them as much as \$25,000,000. The pools of these nine states will start at once on a concentrated drive for members and it is expected that before the present wheat crop is marketed more than half the production will be pooled into the new venture.

During the last session of the conference the delegates voted the establishment of a permanent international bureau of co-operative marketing which will act as a clearing house for statistical information and development procedure. This action followed an address by Geo. W. Robertson, secretary of the Saskatchewan pool, in which he summarized the discussions of the conference as to the possibility of forming a world pool. Following his talk the international committee was re-elected and empowered to proceed at once with

the formation of the world bureau. The Canadian representatives on the committee are C. H. Burnell, chairman, Geo. W. Robertson, secretary, Lew Hutcherson and W. A. McLeod.

Canada was selected for the 1928 conference. The city will be decided upon later.

### The Countrywoman

Continued from Page 26

some localities. In cucumbers, sow those that may be used either for pickling or slicing; in citron, I think the red seeded is most commonly grown; in pumpkins I always grow the "small sugar" as they mature earlier, thus escaping frost.

All these garden products are fairly easily grown, are healthful and held wonderfully in providing attractive and economical menus throughout the year.

Beans, peas, corn, chard, carrot and spinach are all easily canned. Beans may also be packed in crocks with alternate layers of salt. They are freshened for 24 hours in water before

cooking in several waters. The lettuce, cabbage, cucumbers, celery and onions furnish healthful salads, while onions, beans, cauliflower, cabbage and cucumbers go into pickles.

The marrows and citrons make excellent preserves, while the pumpkin furnishes us with pies, preserves and jam. Both green and ripe tomatoes will make preserves while the homely carrots will do for marmalade pudding, pie and jam as well as a vegetable and a nice addition to the soup pot.

Every garden should have rhubarb, it is so easily grown and so useful. It will give some stalks the second year and seems to last forever. Under favorable circumstances I think many small fruits could easily be grown and would certainly help wonderfully. They require shelter and some care of course, more than many would perhaps care to give.—Margaret Lamb.

Great Britain's debt to the United States, funded in 1923 at \$4,600,000,000, would make a lump of gold weighing 6,700 tons.



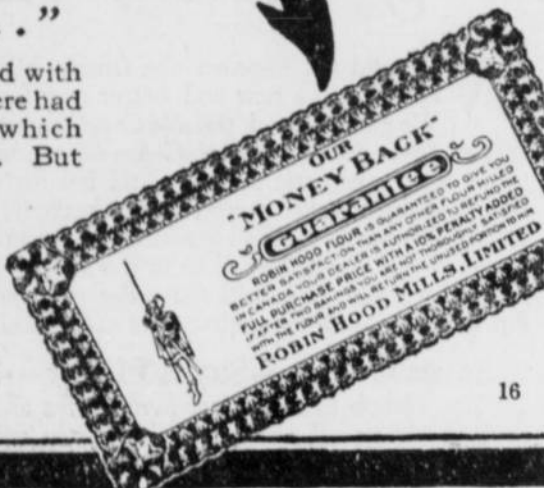
# ROBIN HOOD FLOUR



No strings to this money-back guarantee. Read it.

"Your bread took first prize..."

No wonder Jane flushed with pride at the news. There had been another loaf which seemed a close second. But when the judges cut them open one was white and pasty; the other—the winner, made with ROBIN HOOD FLOUR—was creamy, rich and full of nutrition.



16



***Gets into the Hard-to-get-at Places—EASILY***

NO nook or corner, no ledge or shelf, can escape the long searching, soft, cotton fingers of the padded, "triangle-shaped" O-Cedar Polish Mop. It takes up dust like a magnet, holds it like a vice.

Around the legs of chiffoniers, behind radiators, along baseboards, into closet corners, it goes, cleaning, dusting, polishing all at one time with scarcely any effort at all. No stooping, kneeling, stretch-

ing, straining. No "going-over" the surface twice.

With the Sanitary O-Cedar Polish Mop you clean as well as beautify. You save in time, in money, in health. Why not prove this to yourself. Your money back if you are not pleased. Polish Mops for painted, varnished or linoleum floors. Dusting mops for all wax surfaces. Both in \$1.25 and \$2.00 sizes at grocery, hardware or departmental stores.

CHANNELL

LIMITED, TORONTO



It pays to read the *Classified Section*. Pages 43-4-5-6

## The League of Nations

*Continued from Page 3*

Elihu Root, a distinguished jurist and statesman of the United States, was a most helpful member, succeeded in preparing a measure which after examination and some amendments was approved by the Council and first Assembly in 1920, and submitted for ratification to the member nations of the League. These ratifications were promptly made and the second Assembly in September, 1920, proceeded to the selection of 11 judges and four deputy judges of the court. The judges serve for nine years. The court met for organization in June 1922, and holds its sessions at the Hague in the beautiful palace of peace, made possible by the munificence of Andrew Carnegie.

The court adjudicates on such cases as are designated by treaty or are referred to it by agreement between parties to a dispute, and gives advisory opinions on questions sent to it by Council or Assembly. Under article 36 of the protocol of signature, members may declare in favour of compulsory jurisdiction of the court unconditionally, or in relation to any other members accepting the same obligation. Upwards of 23 nations have so far signed this article, and so are subject to compulsory jurisdiction in respect of justiciable disputes as set out therein.

Up to the present the court has delivered some 20 judgments, and advisory opinions on important issues affecting great and lesser powers, all of which have been accepted and obeyed by the nations affected. The court has established a world reputation for capacity, and for the solidity of its judgments. The United States government, on the recommendation of two of its presidents and with the assent of the Senate, subject to five reservations, has applied for entry into this court. Four of these reservations and a part of the fifth in their entirety were accepted by the League members, and a modification of the remaining part of the fifth proposed, which is now under consideration of the government of the United States.

### The Progress Made

The foregoing has seemed necessary to enable the reader to visualize the organization and methods of work of the League and what remains of my allotted space must be devoted to a hasty glance at its achievements and progress during the seven years of its existence.

First, it has radically changed the attitude and mechanism of International relationships. Fifty-six nations of the world have in good faith and loyal partnership pledged themselves to seek peace and avoid war, their representative men meet for days and weeks together, and exchange views face-to-face at the council board, and in the Assembly; personal, man-to-man converse and consultation takes the place of formal long distance official communications; knowledge of each others' conditions and difficulties grows, and ignorance is dispelled; human goodwill exerts its softening and binding influence, and suspicion and distrust give way to confidence and mutual co-operation. Two prime ministers, 17 foreign ministers and scores of other ministers and ex-ministers and experienced diplomats were present at the September Assembly, representing their countries and speaking and acting with the full responsibility of their governments. In fact, Geneva is rapidly becoming the International clearing house of the world, where International policies are wrought out and relationships of peace and goodwill established on a large and beneficent scale.

With this change in the mechanics of communication has come a decided betterment in the disposition of nations towards each other and their methods of settling dispute and differences. For the hatred of the war period and the distrust of the near succeeding years are being substituted a growing mutual confidence and resort to friendly agreement, settlements by compromise, by arbitration, by the world court and by the good offices of Council and Assembly, in which war and strife are discounted and disowned and the counsels

## The Grain Growers' Guide

of peace bulk large. Noted examples are the Locarno agreements in which France, Belgium and Germany under guarantee of Great Britain and Italy, have solemnly bound themselves to mutually respect their national boundaries, not to go to war with each other, and to settle all questions in dispute, now and hereafter, by conciliation and arbitration, and in which agreements are made by Germany with Poland and Czecho Slovakia to settle all disputes by similar methods.

### War Mentality Changes

A score or more of treaties for the arbitration of differences between other nations have followed the good example of Locarno. In fact the very suggestion of possible war arising from disagreements between nations now arouses universal protest, and stimulates strong and accordant action to bring about a peaceful solution.

Having represented Canada at the first Assembly in 1920 and not since until last year, nothing struck me with greater force than the contrast between that year and 1926, in the position and prestige of the League, and in the wide distribution and immense importance of the work it was carrying on.

The uncertainty, the hesitation, and the faltering tentative had disappeared, confidence had grown, a firm background of signal achievements had been recorded, and what had been a doubtful experiment had come to be generally recognized as an efficient and necessary international permanency. Step by step it had organized its activities, stabilized its agencies, demonstrated its efficiency, and established its authority.

### Concrete Results

In administering the Saar district, and the free city of Dantzig it had shown its governing capacity; in preventing six incipient wars in Europe, it had demonstrated its powers of conciliation and tactful diplomacy; in rescuing Austria and Hungary from economic and financial disaster, and restoring to them balanced budgets, stabilized exchanges and international credit, and in its settlement of the million and a half of refugees on land and in occupational employment in Greece, it had performed a signal service for these countries and for Europe, that has been universally recognized. It had under the commissionership of Dr. Nansen repatriated nearly 500,000 war captives held under most pitiable conditions in distant concentration camps, and restored them to their homes in 17 different countries, had organized a successful \$2,000,000 campaign against the march of epidemic disease westward from Russia, and united the best scientific and medical resources of all nations in systematic research into and prevention of world diseases, and combined like efforts in the fight against opium and noxious drugs, against the traffic in women and children and obscene literature, and against the slavery of forced labor still all too prevalent in many quarters of the world.

In all, the League has in constant operation nearly 30 permanent expert commissions and committees dealing with important matters of International concern on every continent, in which are involved the working out of humanitarian economic and political activities in the interests of the peace and prosperity and happiness of the nations.

### Canada's Special Interest

To the question "What interest has Canada in all this?" there are many answers. Canada took a prominent and notable part in the Great War that was "to end war in the future." For that costly struggle 60,000 of her men laid down their lives and hundreds of thousands became casualties for life. Those of us for whom they thus sacrificed and who survive are bound to implement that great purpose by seeing to it that peaceful methods to settle international differences supersede those of war.

Canada, as a nation in status, signed the peace treaties, helped to create the League as an organized peace agency and assumed all the obligations of the Covenant. In good faith she is loyally and legally bound to support



May 16, 1927

its principles, fulfil its obligations and helpfully co-operate in its services. Canada, standing far aside from the theatre of the Great War, was nevertheless irresistibly drawn within its fatal orbit and will carry for generations the scars and burdens of that war. There is little possible doubt that should another war break out it would become a world war, and that Canada would again be drawn into the destructive maelstrom and to an infinitely great cost of life and material. It is all in her interests to throw her whole weight of influence and effort into the scale that shall make war methods impossible and peace methods triumphant.

To that end the League appeals to the men and women of all nations which are members of the League to inform themselves of the aims and purposes and methods of the League and to strengthen and support each its national government to the utmost in enforcing these principles through the machinery of the League.

#### Canadian League Organization

To this end we have in Canada, as in most of the other nation members, a League of Nations Society which aims to inform, to convince and to organize into aggressive public sentiment the units of our people in support of the peace mentality and program. This society for Canada has central headquarters at 279 Wellington Street, Ottawa, where it has a well furnished depository of League literature, whence it issues a monthly 12 page paper, giving latest information and trenchant articles on all phases of the League work.

An executive committee of earnest men and women direct the various activities of the society which consist in the publication and distribution of pertinent literature, the holding of public meetings, the organization of branch societies, the interesting of service clubs, philanthropic and religious bodies and the press and the introduction into the schools, colleges and universities of the teaching of the principles and aims of this great peace agency. The central society expends about \$10,000 yearly in this work and depends on voluntary contributions for its support. Of this society I happen at present to be the president and as such I venture to appeal to the farmers' organizations for their co-operation and support.

#### Canadian Memberships

Our memberships are:  
1. Associate members: \$1.00 per year, which carries with it the monthly bulletin which is itself well worth the money.  
2. Ordinary members: \$2.50 per year, which carries with it the monthly bulletin and the monthly summary published at Geneva of from 15 to 35 large pages which each month gives full information of the preceeding month's doings of the League of Nations.  
3. Family members: \$5.00, which makes all the adults of the family members of the League and carries the above literature.  
4. Corporate members: \$10.00, which makes a club, a church, an association of any kind a member, and carries with it the bulletin, the summary and a copy of the handbook of the League.  
If every farmers' club would become a corporate member and secure to itself the literature for use of its members, the president and executive of the Canadian society would be delighted, and a wonderful impetus would be given to the great cause it supports.

## The Workshop of the Soil

Continued from Page 4

begin with the raw material and carry it through the first process to a certain stage of finish. Others take it up where they left off and in turn pass it on. The completed product is the stuff our crops live on.

All the feverish strivings of humanity are mirrored in the life which swarms round a few grains of soil; the rhythm of toil and repose; the cycle of growth, reproduction and decay. Each individual in that unnumbered community works to his uttermost, for his labor brings to him the indispensable things of life. All work to a common end—the support of higher plant life—for the plant, dying, returns to the soil population most of the material for its continued existence. For the raw materials in the workshop of the soil are plant and animal residues. That plus the gases of the air. Add manure and the soil population trebles. Crop the humus out of the soil and the business of self renewal slows down just as one would expect in a city of starving workmen.

Certain forms of life in the soil are like the white corpuscles of the blood. They literally eat the useful workers alive. Certain others police the soil and attack substances like disinfect-

ants which threaten the life of the community. Another soil inhabitant closely allied to the green scum that forms in your horse trough, acts as a banker and stores the fruits of toil when they are produced in excess of requirements.

The soil society, too, has its upper aristocratic crust who live veritably on the fat of the land, dissipating the wealth laboriously created by others and giving nothing in return. Soil life resembles a human population even in this—there are certain rascals who behave with ethical circumspection most of the time, performing useful labor, or at least gaining a reputation as respectable members of society, until an unusual temptation is placed before them. Such a one is the fungus which causes cucumber leaf spot.

Sir John Russell and his associates take great pains to make it clear that they are only on the threshold of a new idea. Many of the soil inhabitants have eluded their census. The student, enthralled with the wonder of it, dares to hope this research will end in some practical plan by which the farmer may co-operate with the worthier citizens in his soil population. The Rothamsted investigators have gone a long way beyond the simple theories of DeSaussure. The beauty of Russell's conception rivals that of the Greek whose imagination first saw Hercules and Anteus in physical combat.

## Embargo on Many Products

The importation of many agricultural products into Canada is prohibited for fear of the introduction of new insects and diseases. Recently the list of embargoed products has been extended. Potatoes cannot be imported from Europe, Newfoundland, California and various other parts of the world while from several states the importation has to be accompanied by a certificate showing that the potatoes have been produced outside certain areas quarantined for wart disease.

No plants of any kind can be imported from the Hawaiian Islands except the fruits of pineapple, banana and cocoanut. Corn of any kind cannot be brought in from corn-borer infested areas in the United States. Alfalfa hay grown in California, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Wyoming cannot be imported into Canada. A long list of cut flowers have been placed under embargo from June 1 to December 31 if they originate in the New England states. Fresh peaches and peach nursery stock from the Mississippi states east are banned.

The disastrous effects which have followed the importation of new pests, more particularly those affecting the fruit growing industry, have made these stringent regulations advisable. Had more care been exercised in the past millions would have been saved to the farmers.

# FREE!

A regular 15" size package of **MAGIC Dye Soap** FLAKES given free to everyone answering this advertisement . . . State color wanted

14.5.24.20—2015—13.25.5.12.6.19.—9—12.11.9.5.—12.4.25.1—  
12.4.14.15.5—8.9.15.16.5.19.25.—1.4.14.—12.7.18.9.14.9.5.5.—  
2.19.20.5:

# \$1250.

## CASH In Prizes

### Solve this PUZZLE.

What is Mrs Astor saying that amuses Pauline?



#### NOTE

Every Contestant Who Solves 6 or More Words of the Above Puzzle Correctly Will Receive an Immediate Award in Addition to any Prize They May Win.

#### THE PUZZLE EXPLAINED

Mrs. Astor is making a remark that seems to amuse her maid, Pauline. The remark is witty and very clever and also contains a truth that thousands of women have discovered. Can you solve Mrs. Astor's remark?

There are 11 words in the remark, each group of numbers represents a word. Number the alphabet from A to Z. A is No. 1, B-2, C-3, and so on. The first word is "NEXT". It is properly spelt. The first letter of the remaining words is in its proper place, but the remaining letters are misplaced.

## \$1250.00 Cash

20 PRIZES

1st PRIZE—\$600 IN CASH

2nd Prize.....\$150 cash

3rd Prize.....\$75 cash

4th Prize.....\$25 cash

Five \$10 Prizes.....\$50

Ten \$5 Prizes.....\$50

Extra 'Mystery' Prize.....\$300

#### Here are the Winners of Our Previous Contest

Miss V. M. Powers, Sherbrooke, Que., \$600; Miss Cora Ellis, Sault Ste Marie, Ont., \$200; Miss Jessie Black, Galt, Ont., \$75; Mrs. M. M. Brown, St. John, N.B., \$25. 15 other Prize Winners—names on request.

#### FOLLOW RULES AND WIN

- 1—Write your answer with pen and ink **NEATLY** and **PLAINLY** in the middle of a square sheet of paper.
- 2—Place your name and full address in the top right-hand corner of the sheet. State whether Mr., Mrs., or Miss.
- 3—Place the name and date of this paper in the top left-hand corner of the sheet.
- 4—Only the above should appear on your entry. Further remarks, if any, should be written on separate sheet.
- 5—Only one entry will be accepted from a household.
- 6—Employees and their relatives or people connected in any way with LEDON KNITTING MILLS CO. are barred from this Contest.
- 7—Entries will be judged according to points gained and prizes awarded by a committee of prominent Toronto business men who are in no way connected with the company. Their decision will be final.

**1ST PRIZE**  
**\$600.**  
**CASH**

**19 OTHER PRIZES**  
**TOTALING**  
**\$1250—ALL CASH**

RUSH YOUR ANSWER TO-DAY—PLEASE ENCLOSE STAMP FOR REPLY.

**LEDON KNITTING MILLS CO., Dept. 45 TORONTO 2, ONTARIO.**

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Our "Direct-Line" plan of merchandising which brings **MILL VALUES DIRECT TO THE WEARER** is a **NEW IDEA** and wonderful money-saving plan of doing business. We offer these valuable cash prizes in order to quickly arouse the public's interest and also, to further advertise our famous "LADY LEDON" line of Hosiery, Lingerie and other Knitted Apparel. If you want to win \$600, spend a few moments right now and send your answer in. Follow the rules carefully to be sure of a prize!

#### THIS IS NOT A SELLING CONTEST

You positively do not have to sell anything to win any of the prizes. You have the same opportunity to win \$600 that anyone else has. Send your answer now.—THIS ADVERTISEMENT **MAY NOT APPEAR AGAIN!** When your entry reaches us, you will immediately be advised of the number of points you have gained and asked to purchase a small sample order of "Lady Ledon" merchandise to show its quality and value. Mail your answer at once! You have much to gain and nothing to lose.



The Berrypicker's Morning Harvest  
On the farm of Geo. Bohek, Maryfield, Sask.





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Use Murine to remove redness and puffiness

A good cry may relieve your emotions, but it's hard on the appearance of your Eyes. Use Murine liberally after crying to overcome the red, puffy, unsightly condition that follows. Murine contains no belladonna or other harmful ingredients, thus you may use it freely. At all drug stores.

**MURINE**  
FOR YOUR  
EYES

## Tormented with terrible Eczema

Are you too tormented beyond words with eczema, ulcers, pimples, scales or other terrible skin disease? **READ:**

"For over a year I suffered agonies with eczema on my hands, arms and neck. I was under the doctor's care for over three months, but was getting worse every day. He finally told me he could do no more for me, so I began trying all the patent remedies on the market, but they also failed to make any impression. I was just about desperate, when a friend asked me if I had ever tried D. D. D. Said she had heard it was very good. The first application brought relief and by the time I had used two-thirds of the bottle, my eczema was gone." Mrs. R. A. Sharp, Ste. 3-1395 Bidwell St., Vancouver, B. C.

Do not hesitate. Send for free trial bottle of D. D. D. today. We guarantee it will do for you what it has done for thousands of other grateful people. D. D. D. is an antiseptic lotion that heals and soothes the tortured skin and gets right into the cells. Marvelous relief on the first application. Itching and burning will stop immediately—and you will experience cool soothing relief from awful suffering. Effective in the worst cases.

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### Free Trial Coupon

D. D. D. CO., Ltd., Toronto  
Dept. 9A 27 Lyall Ave.

Send me prepaid trial bottle of D. D. D. prescription. (Enclose 10c to cover postage and packing.)

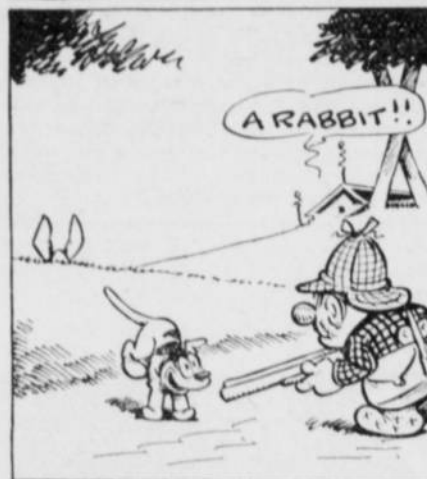
Name .....

Address .....

**D.D.D.**

## THE DOO DADS

OLD MAN GROUCH GOES AHUNTING



### The Doo Dads

Pretty nearly an accident in Dooville this fine May morning! It all started with Tiny being so greedy. Let that hollow elephant get ahold of anything that's particularly nice and he won't quit eating till it's all finished. This time it was candy, and he ate and ate till he got a toothache.

Nicky fixed him up as well as he could—bound a big handkerchief around his jaw. But Nicky just sat down beside the poor suffering beast and ragged him about being so greedy. Poor Tiny was feeling so miserable, he wished he had never been born. When all of a sudden, BANG!

But then I'll have to tell you what was going on on the other side of the clay bank where Nicky and Tiny were resting. Now, you know Old Man Grouch claims to be something of a hunter. He tells great stories about the

number of coyotes he has shot and the moose 'n everything. But no person in all the land of Doo can ever remember seeing a thing Old Grouch has ever shot. No wonder! Most of the time he is so sore about something, and scowls so much, that his eyes nearly meet in the centre of his face. You can't point a gun at anything if your eyes are trying to crowd each other off the map.

Well, Grouch is determined that he isn't going to be laughed at any more, so he bought a specially trained meat hound and he's out to shoot something for sure. They were going along the road quietly, when all of a sudden the dog began to frisk about strangely excited. Grouch looked round and saw what looked like the two ears of a rabbit sticking up on the other side of the clay bank. He emptied both his barrels at it, one after the other.

What a fright he got when Nicky and Tiny bobbed their heads up! Tiny was feeling pretty wicked anyway, and to have someone come along and make war on him when he is trying to get over a toothache is too much. He can make war just as well as Old Grouch can and he promptly proceeds to show him.

Grouch dropped his gun and ran. Tiny picked it up to use as a club and pelted after him. Down the streets of Dooville they go! Flannelfoot joins in the chase in the hope of restoring order, but he can't begin to catch up. Grouch vaults the fence in his haste. Tiny is so mad he doesn't stop to go over it but goes right through, and the splintering boards upset a beehive. Every animal in Doc Sawbones' back yard stampedes. Let's hope Old Grouch, bad as he is, gets out of the way of Tiny's murderous club.



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**Various**

**SEVENTY HEAD PURE-BRED FULLY AC-**  
credited Ayrshire cows, heifers, calves for im-  
mediate sale, bred four years on accredited herd list.  
Also one fresh, balance of herd of breeding age  
in calf. If interested, write for full information  
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May litters available. Allan R. Gillies, Clover  
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**SELLING—REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS**  
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**POKE—SIMPLE, STRONG, HUMANE.**  
Kill your cattle from getting through fences and  
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**FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLION, ROYAL**  
Garter, No. 24271, bay, stripe, white legs, rising  
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Clydesdale stallion colt, one year old; sire, Crystal  
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**STATIONS FOR SALE—SEVERAL VERY FINE**  
Holstein bulls, 18 months old, ready for service.  
Also very heavy producers, and sire by world's  
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From low. Would sell our best females. Our herd,  
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Marques Sunbeam, 170557, three years. J.  
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**REGISTERED THREE BERKSHIRE BOAR**  
pigs, \$10 each; one sow, \$12; April farrowed. N.  
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**EXTRA CHOICE BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES,**  
March and April farrow, \$13 each, registered free.  
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**BERKSHIRE WEANLINGS, \$15 EACH, PAPERS**  
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**DUROC-JERSEYS, FARROWED APRIL 30, \$10**  
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**CHOICE SPRING PIGS, BEST IMPORTED**  
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**THREE TAMWORTH BOARS, FIT FOR**  
service, 30 dollars each; also number of bred gilts,  
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**TAMWORTH'S, MARCH LITTERS, BEST OF**  
breeding, bred sows of the right type. Write prices.  
Thos. Noble, High How Stock Farm, Dayland,  
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**REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, FROM PRIZE-**  
winning stock, by grandson of imported champion  
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**CHOICE REGISTERED YORKSHIRE MARCH**  
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## LIVESTOCK

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litters, at \$9.00 with papers. Hugh Hodgson,  
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boar, young stock. Thorlakson, Markerville,  
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**REGISTERED YORKSHIRE WEANLINGS,**  
from sire and dam of imported stock, \$10. Alex  
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cash for pelts. Get the best and make money.  
All Star have more prize-winning fur bearers than  
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stock, registered does and bucks, standard color,  
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Price reasonable. Write for Chinchilla Questions  
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**HIGH-GRADE CHINCHILLAS, FULLY PEDI-**  
greed, well-known strain. It will pay you well to  
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buck, nine months; one doe, ten months; four  
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**SECURE YOUR PAIR REGISTERED PROVEN**  
breeder foxes now, at the MacIntyre Ranch,  
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increase and upwards guaranteed. Can ranch here  
first season. Can accept some deferred payments  
spread over year or more. Can take car load work  
horses, some heavy stock stallions and stud colts  
in exchange. Foxes will whelp in 30 days' time. 8-4

## LIVESTOCK

**ARE YOU THINKING OF BUYING FOXES?**  
We are making a special price for 60 days on easy  
payments on our superior quality young breeding  
stock. Write The Superior Silver Black Fox Ranch,  
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**CANARIES, PARROTS, FINCHES, PIGEONS,**  
dogs, kittens, guinea pigs, Chinchilla rabbits,  
goldfish, eagles. All supplies. Reliable Bird Co.  
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guaranteed satisfactory cattle dogs at yearlings  
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**CHESAPEAKE RETRIEVER PUPPIES, \$10**  
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**SELLING—RUSSIAN PUPS, GEO. H. IRWIN,**  
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**RELIABLE BABY CHICKS**  
The kind you want. Guaranteed pure-bred best  
egg-laying strain. 100 per cent. live arrival.  
Immediate delivery. 100 50 25

Leghorns	\$16.00	\$8.50	\$4.50
W. P. Rocks,			
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Anconas	18.00	9.50	5.00
W. Wyandottes,			
W. P. Rocks	20.00	10.50	5.50
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Feeds, Supplies, Catalogue. RELIABLE BIRD  
CO. 405 1/2 PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG.  
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### BRED-TO-LAY CHICKS

40,000 eggs at one setting in Buckers Mammoth  
Incubators. Customers' raising 100 per cent.—  
immediate delivery guaranteed.

Leghorns	100	80	25
Barred Rocks, White Rocks, 100	50	25	
Reds, Wyandottes, Orping-			
tons, Minorcas	\$20.00	\$10.50	\$5.50

Custom Hatching \$5.00, per hundred eggs  
Hatching eggs. Free catalogue. Pen Mating  
Chicks 25c each. Individual hen records of 290  
eggs in one year.

**ALEX TAYLOR'S HATCHERY**  
1086 Main St., Winnipeg Phone 55-486

### 50,000 Chicks for 1927

from Manitoba quality bred-to-  
lay flocks, free range, climated,  
electrically hatched. 100 per  
cent. live delivery. We cannot  
ship by parcel post or prepaid  
after June 1.

R. C. White Leghorns	50	100
Bred-to-Lay Barred Rocks	\$9.00	\$17.00
Bred-to-Lay White Rocks	\$10.00	\$18.00

Hambley Quality Chicks will please you.  
**HAMBLEY (Electric) HATCHERY, 49 Marley Ave., Winnipeg**

### BABYCHICKS—Strong, vigorous,

healthy chicks that grow rapidly and  
will become heavy layers; hatched from  
high-grade pure-bred flocks carefully  
cullled for heavy egg production. All  
leading varieties. Incubators, Brooders,  
Supplies. Write today for free cata-  
logue. Winnipeg's Oldest Dependable  
Hatchery. E. S. MILLER CHICKERIES.  
280 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

### Windsor's Quality Chicks

are bred from Manitoba Approved Flocks and  
some of the heaviest laying flocks in Manitoba.  
Hatched by electricity, in Winnipeg. Healthy,  
vigorous chicks that will live and grow. All  
popular varieties. 100 per cent. live delivery.  
Free catalogue. **WINDSOR'S ELECTRIC  
HATCHERY, 1527 Main St., Winnipeg**

**BABY CHICKS—FINEST BRED-TO-LAY**  
Barred Rocks, university strain, mated with  
cockneys from best flocks in province. Equally  
good White Wyandottes. \$25, 100 May 22, \$18,  
100 June 10, \$15, 100; prepaid. C. Genge, Glidden,  
Sask. 9-4

[Continued on next page]

## The Cheerful Plowman

By Edw. J. Tuft



Herbie, the True Indian

Well, Herbie is fitted with arrows and bow, and now he's an Indian off on the go! He's out to defeat, in his mind, understand, the palefaces coming to capture his land; he's going to perish beside of the trail, if his hemlock gives out and his arrow-heads fail, rather than yield up an inch of the ground where his fathers pitched tent since the planet was found! "But listen!" I say, when I halt him at play, "Just see what the white man is doing today! Look out at the farms that have dotted the plain from Mexico's line to edges of Maine! Just look at the cities we white men have raised on the wide, wasted prairies where antelope grazed! Tut, you and your fathers, and grandfathers, too, in ninety-four centuries what did you do? You hunted, and fished, and you loitered, and fought, and lived in a tent or tumble-down cot, built never a city, plowed never a farm! We've taken your holdings, but where is the harm! Glance out and about you and plainly you'll see 'tis better, 'tis better; you'll have to agree!" "You've built up your cities," says Herbie with zest, "as you pushed us poor Indians back to the west; you've plowed up the valleys and plains, one by one, as you crowded us back toward the red of the sun! Your cities are good and your cattle are fine, far better than teepees and ponies of mine, but that doesn't matter! You're stealing the ground, where my fathers have lived since the country was found!" So, Herbie, in play, with his arrows and bow, is truly an Indian, off on the go! He's out to defeat, in his mind, understand, the palefaces coming to capture his land!



## POULTRY

**BOOKING ORDERS HIGH-CLASS BRED-TO-LAY** Single Comb White Leghorn baby chicks. Prices on request. Mrs. Leonard W. Draper, Welwyn, Sask. 6-6

**BABY CHICKS—WHITE WYANDOTTES.** Single Comb White Leghorns, pens from British Columbia R.O.P. flocks, mated to pedigreed males. Mrs. E. Howes, Warman, Sask. 7-4

**BABY TURKS, DAY OLD, HATCHED FROM** pure-bred hens, mated to grand champion imported tom. Prices on application. Albert Mantz, Belle Plaine, Sask. 8-3

## Various

## "Laywell Strain" S.C. White Leghorns

Trapped under the government R.O.P. Winners of highest honors at the "Royal" 1925-1926, in the R.O.P. and open classes. A real bred-to-lay strain. Booked up with Baby Chicks till June 1. Special Prices for June, \$15 per 100; July, \$12 per 100. 25 per cent. deposit with order. 10 per cent. discount on all orders accompanied by full payment and ordered from this ad. Price list free.

## SOL-HOT COAL OIL BROODERS

We have discarded all coal-burners in favor of the new 1927 Model Sol-Hot. Absolutely dependable. No dirt, ashes, fumes or smoke. No constant coaling with danger of fire going out. Folder catalogue free. Two used Giant Sol-Hots and one 500-chick Coal-burning Duck-eye brooder for sale at bargain.

## LAYWELL POULTRY FARM

Macleod, Alberta

**CRYSTAL SPRING POULTRY FARM, MAR-**quette, Man. Mammoth Bronze turkeys, flock headed by 42-pound husky American sire. First mating, 42-pound sire, 16-18-pound hens, eight eggs, \$5.00. Large Toulouse geese, two pens, unrelated, eggs, 75c. each; Mammoth Pekin ducks, eight eggs, \$1.60; Rose Comb, White Wyandottes, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks, 15 eggs, \$2.00; 30, \$3.50; 100, \$8.00. S. C. White Leghorns, 15 eggs, \$1.50; 30, \$2.50; 100, \$7.00. 10-2

**WRITE NOW FOR MY 15th ANNUAL CATA-**logue. This describes one of Canada's largest poultry breeding farms, and gives useful information on feeding poultry, etc. White Wyandottes and White Leghorns. Very vigorous, heavy laying strains. "It pays to get the best." L. F. Solly, Lakeview Farm, Westholme, B.C. 9-5

**BOOKING ORDERS PURE-BRED TURKEY** eggs, turkeys imported from States and Ontario. Eggs, \$1.00 and 50c., according to mother's size. Second clutch half price. Gull's R. C. Rhode Island Red eggs, \$2.00 per setting of 15. G. Brown, Solisgrith, Man. 7-3

**FOR SALE—HATCHING EGGS, S. C. RHODE** Island Reds and Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$2.00 per setting of 15 and \$1.00 per 100. Apply C.P.R. Demonstration Farm, Strathmore, Alta. 7-3

**TOULOUSE GANDERS, \$5.00; GESE, \$4.00;** eggs, 5, \$2.50. Mammoth Bronze turkey eggs, \$1.00 and 50c. White Wyandotte and Barred Rock eggs, 15, \$1.50. J. Rodger, Macdonald, Man. 7-2

**PURE-BRED JERSEY BLACK GIANT EGGS,** imported stock, \$4.00 setting. C. McRorie, Avonlea, Sask. 8-3

**JERSEY BLACK GIANTS, MARCY STRAIN,** \$2.00 setting; 50, \$5.00. John J. Braun, Winkler, Man. 8-3

**K-PHAX STRAIN LIGHT BRAHMA ROOST-**ers, \$2.00; hens, \$2.00; eggs, \$1.50 setting 15. James L. Myer, Box 206, Vanguard, Sask. 9-2

**LIVE POULTRY WANTED—HIGHEST PRICES** paid. Quick returns. Write for crates. The Consolidated Packers, Winnipeg.

## Anconas

**HIGHLY FERTILE EGGS FROM SHEPPARD'S** famous heavy-laying Rose Comb Anconas, \$1.50, 15; \$8.00, 100; \$14.00, 200; baby chicks, \$18.00, May and June delivery. Mrs. Templeton, Baldur, Man. 8-5

## Black Langshans

**PURE-BRED BLACK LANGSHANS HATCHING** eggs, \$2.50 per 15; \$10 per 100. K. Swann, Marquis, Sask. 8-4

**BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS, HATCHING** eggs. E. Fox, Rouleau, Sask. 7-4

## Brahmas

**PURE-BRED LIGHT BRAHMA AND WHITE** Rock hatching eggs, \$2.00 per 15. A. McKinnon, Glenide, Sask. 9-2

## Leghorns

**BRED-TO-LAY SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-**horn eggs, \$1.50 per 15; 100 eggs, \$6.00; chicks, 19c. each. Special pens by pedigreed exhibition cockerel, dam laid 530 eggs in two years, \$2.25 per 15; chicks, 50c. each. Jas. Dykes, Creelman, Sask. 9-5

**PURE-BRED BRED-TO-LAY SINGLE COMB** White Leghorn hatching eggs, Farris strain, large eggs, \$1.00 15; \$6.00 100. George Eby, Philpen, Sask. 7-4

**PURE-BRED DARK BROWN ROSE COMB** Leghorn eggs, \$1.50 15; \$7.00 100. Choice Ontario cockerels heading flock. Mrs. Tutt, Rouleau, Sask. 8-5

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS—**pedigreed cockerels used for generations. Guaranteed to produce exceptional layers. \$2.50 setting. Coe, Kennedy, Sask. 9-2

**PURE-BRED SILVER DUCKWING LEGHORN** eggs, \$2.00 setting; Buff goose eggs, 40c. each. A. C. Miller, Roland, Man. 8-3

**TOM BARRON BIG ENGLISH LEGHORNS,** real layers, eggs, \$2.00 15; \$5.00 100. H. Hurst, Snowflake, Man. 8-3

**PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN** hatching eggs, \$1.00 setting. Mrs. Sandy Bonner, Roland, Man. 8-5

**THE BIG ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS, EGGS,** \$8.00 per 100; baby chicks, \$20. Mating list free. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 8-3

**PURE-BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS** per setting 15, \$1.50; 50, \$4.00; 100, \$7.00. C. R. Spencer, Carleton Place, Ont. 7-5

**SELLING—HATCHING EGGS, FROM DIRECT** Hollywood strain S. C. White Leghorns, \$5.00 per 100. William Bell, Baintown, Alta. 6-8

**HATCHING EGGS, TOM BARRON SINGLE** Comb White Leghorns, \$8.00 per 100. Mrs. Leonard W. Draper, Welwyn, Sask. 6-6

## Minorcas

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCA** eggs, \$1.50; additional settings, \$1.00; from government selected hens and imported cockerels. H. Robson, Melfort, Sask. 9-2

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCA** eggs, \$2.00 per 15; 75% fertility guaranteed. Sweetlake winners. Neepawa Poultry Show. Benjamin Schoemperlen, Strathclair, Man. 7-5

## POULTRY

**S.C. BLACK MINORCA HATCHING EGGS,** \$2.00 15; quantities 10 cents egg. Dams government culled, sires recommended Dept. Ottawa. Large birds. R. Lloyd, Rocanville, Sask. 8-3

**PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB MINORCA COCK-**erels, \$2.00. Eggs, \$1.25 15. R. Briggs, Grenfell, Sask. 7-3

**SELLING—SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA** eggs, \$2.00 per 15. Mrs. Geo. S. Smith, Box 301, Moose Jaw, Sask. 10-3

## Orpingtons

**DAVID RUSSELL, TWO CREEKS, MAN., 19** years breeding exhibition bred-to-lay Buff Orpingtons. Guaranteed hatching eggs, \$5.00 and \$7.50, 15, from 1927 Irondown winners, seven firsts, three seconds, two thirds. Record trapped winter layers and great size, \$3.00 per 15 after May 15, equal pens.

**PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING** eggs, 15, \$1.50; 90, \$8.00; from prize-winning and bred-to-lay strains. Mrs. Hoy Myers, Vancoy, Sask. 8-3

**PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING** eggs, 15, \$1.50; incubator lots, over 12 dozen, \$1.00 dozen. Mrs. Walter Dale, Sperling, Man. 8-3

**PURE BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING EGGS,** imported stock, \$2.00 for 15. G. P. White, Redvers, Sask. 9-2

**BRED-TO-LAY BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS,** 15, \$1.25; 100, \$6.00. Alex. Burns, Dake, Sask. 10-3

**GREENSHIELD-POORMAN WHITE ORPING-**ton eggs, from prize-winning stock, 15, \$2.25; 50, \$5.00. Mrs. Arthur See, Laura, Sask. 8-3

## Plymouth Rocks

**BARRED ROCK EGGS, FROM FOUR GOOD** pens, \$2.50 up. Send for mating list. Hens and pullets, \$1.50; cockerels, \$5.00. My ten-pullet pen at Saskatchewan Egg Laying Contest last year laid 1,827 two-ounce eggs. This winter up to April 9, 704 two-ounce eggs. Henry Barton, Davidson, Sask. 9-2

**CHAMPIONS OF AMERICAN CONTINENT—**Barred Rock cockerels, \$5.00 upwards. Booking orders now for Rock and Leghorn baby chicks, hatching eggs. Write for catalogue containing prices and list of winnings. "Winter Egg" Farm, Leithbridge, Alta. 1-4

**HATCHING EGGS FROM PURE-BRED** Barred Rocks, dark mating, government approved, good laying and heavy producers. Price 15, \$2.00; 30, \$3.50; 100, \$8.00. Wm. Buttar, Zealandia, Sask. 9-3

**BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, FROM AN** Agricultural College demonstration flock. Average flock production last two years over 150 eggs. \$1.50 per setting, \$6.00 per 100. P. F. Bredt, Kemnay, Man. 9-2

**HIGH PRODUCTION BRED BARRED ROCKS,** same as my contest pen. Chicks, prepaid, May, \$23; June, \$20 100. Eggs, balance of season, \$1.50 15; \$2.50 30. Mrs. James Byrne, Welwyn, Sask. 9-3

**BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK HATCHING** eggs, from pen selected by Federal Government grader, \$8.00 per 100, and \$2.00 per setting of 15. I. H. Christians, Red Willow, Alta. 9-3

**BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, GOVT.** approved, bred-to-lay, \$6.00, 100; \$1.50 for 15. special mated pen, \$2.00 15. W. S. Murray, Carman, Man. 6-5

**EGGS FROM OUR NOTED BRED-TO-LAY** strain of exhibition quality Barred Plymouth Rocks, only \$2.50 for 15 eggs. Arthur Ray, Creelman, Sask. 8-6

**ASPENRIDGE BARRED ROCKS—FLOCK** average 184. In R.O.P. and laying contest. Settings, \$2.50; 100, \$10; special, \$3.00. May chicks, \$22.50 per 100. Purdy, Balcarres, Sask. 7-4

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS, GOVERNMENT** approved, great winter layers. Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 30, \$2.50; 100, \$8.00. Arthur Woodcock, Minnedosa, Man. 7-5

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK HATCHING** eggs, winter layers, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$8.00. Mrs. W. Vankoughnet, Carman, Man. 7-5

## POULTRY

**BARRED ROCK EGGS, FROM OUR HOLTER-**man's and Thompson laying strain, government inspected, \$2.50 for 15; 30, \$4.00. W. Mustard, Creelman, Sask. 8-3

**BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, FLOCK** Saskatchewan University strain, mated to McNabb males, \$1.50 15; \$6.00 100. P. Vogelaar, Bulyes, Sask. 8-3

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK, BUSY "B"** strain, winter layers, 15, \$2.00; 30, \$3.75. Alice Hall, Belmont, Man. 8-3

**BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, BRED-TO-**lay strain, good winter layers, 15, \$1.00; 100, \$5.00. John S. Murray, Grayville, Man. 8-5

**BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, FROM** government selected heavy-laying strains, \$2.00 15; \$8.00 100. D. Campbell, Holsheval, Man. 8-4

**HATCHING EGGS, BARRED ROCKS, AP-**proved flock, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$7.00. Mrs. Pringle, Dugald, Man. 8-3

**PURE BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS,** bred-to-lay strain, \$1.50 for 15; \$5.00 100. J. Patterson, Hearne, Sask. 8-4

**HATCHING EGGS, FROM PURE-BRED WHITE** Rocks, \$1.50 per 15. Reduction on incubator lots. Mrs. A. D. Nalmsith, Wawanessa, Man. 8-3

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK HATCHING** eggs, Gull's bred-to-lay strain, \$1.50 per setting; two for \$2.50. John H. McNeil, Fairlight, Sask. 7-4

**PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK SETTING EGGS,** \$2.00 for 15; three settings, \$5.00. Angus Seobie, Cayley, Alta. 7-4

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, Sired** by stock winning silver cup three years, \$2.50. Eggs, \$2.00 setting. Thos. Taylor, Le Roy, Sask. 6-5

**HATCHING EGGS, FROM BRED-TO-LAY** pure-bred Barred Rocks, heavy layers, \$2.00 for 15. Wm. Davis, Redard, Sask. 9-4

**BARRED ROCK YEARLING HENS, REAL** good layers, \$2.00 each. G. Brown, Solisgrith, Man. 10-3

**BARRED ROCKS, PURE-BRED,** as previously advertised. Eggs, 20c. each. Maple Leaf Poultry Yards, Regina. 9-4

**FIFTEEN PURE-BRED PLYMOUTH ROCK** eggs, \$1.00. Heit. & Lunn, Kellher, Sask. 9-4

## Poultry Supplies

## "SURE DEATH" RIDES HENS OF LICE

and does it cleanly and effectively without dusting or handling birds. Not only does it destroy lice and mites, but it keeps the flock clean and healthy and increases egg production. Just drop one "Sure Death Tablet" in each gallon of drinking water of milk and all vermin disappear. Does not affect flesh or fertility of eggs. Generous package containing treatment for six or eight months for the average flock. \$1.00 postpaid. Valuable bulletins on poultry diseases and feeding problems free with order. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Agents wanted. ERINDALE POULTRY FARM, ROUTE 6, PORT CREDIT, ONTARIO.

**BABY CHICKS NEED SPECIAL FOOD JUST** the same as other babies do. Vigorous, big pullets and good profits come from Pratt's Baby Chick Food.

## Rhode Island Reds

**MAC'S S. C. REDS AGAIN WIN—BRANDON,** first cock, all second prizes best pair. Hatching eggs securely packed, from dark red, long bodied, birds, bred with short legs for early maturity and eggs, 30 for \$5.00. Farm flock average per bird last year, 180 eggs. Real red baby chicks, 25 for \$6.00. Six choice yearling pullets and eight-pound male, \$15. Fifteen years' experience with reds. Willie Hugh MacDonald, Portage la Prairie, Man. 10-3

**ROSE COMB REDS—THREE WINNERS, SAS-**katoon, 1927. Hatching eggs, from prize-winning and heavy laying stock, \$2.00 per 15. Arthur J. Smith, Teesler, Sask. 7-5

**ROSE COMB REDS, BRED-TO-LAY EGGS,** \$1.50 per setting. George E. Cook, Conquest, Sask. 9-2

## Facts That Read Like Fiction

Read these testimonials from practical farmers, proving that "Little Guide Ads." do a good job in short order.



If others find this a good method of making money, why not you? Try a "Little Guide Ad." in the next issue.

"We had a large number of pure-bred Hereford cattle for sale and could only sell them at a very low price locally, so we put an Ad. in The Guide and were surprised to have so many letters. We sold our Herefords at a large profit. We also sold a large number of turkeys with an Ad. in The Guide and more than doubled our money by doing so." Mrs. Davis, Stony Plain, Alta.

"This year, we were completely sold out of turkeys in a few days, and I believe that I disappointed about 40 would-be customers. Even my next neighbor came to me and said: 'I see by The Guide that you have turkeys to sell. I would like to get some.' After only two years' experience, I would say to those who wish to get quick returns for their money, advertise in The Grain Growers' Guide."—B. E. M. Kenville, Man.

"I had never advertised before, but we were just flooded with orders from our first Ad. Our post office box was almost too small for our additional mail."

"I first started advertising in The Guide over ten years ago and the strongest proof I can offer that those results were satisfactory, is the fact that I have been advertising in The Guide columns off and on ever since."

"I have tried advertising in other papers a few times, more by way of an experiment, but whenever I have an article to dispose of in a hurry, my Ad. goes to The Grain Growers' Guide. As for profits, 'man alive,' it is the only thing I ever did on the farm that I found any profit in."—H. J. Pomeroy, Reblin, Man.

"I have found that anything offered through your columns has, almost without exception, found a buyer within a short period of time."—Fredrick Ind, Lloydminster, Sask.

## Make This Convincing Test Now

This is the right time to advertise pure-bred Dairy and Beef Bulls, Chinchilla Rabbits, Grass Seed and Potatoes; Package Bees, Queens and Beekeeping Equipment. There is also a big demand for all breeds of Spring Pigs. A "Little Guide Ad." is the quickest, surest, cheapest and most profitable method of buying, selling or exchanging. It only costs a few cents a word. In hundreds of cases, it has proven the most profitable investment ever made. Simply word your message in a clear, convincing manner. Send your Ad. for the next issue by the first mail.

Rates and other instructions at top of page 43

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE - WINNIPEG, MAN.

## POULTRY

**SINGLE COMB REDS, EARLY MATURING,** bred-to-lay strain, splendid type and color. All male birds direct from Danie's pedigree stock. Eggs, \$2.00 per setting; three for \$5.00. Anderson, Sedkirk, Man. 8-3

**EGGS FOR HATCHING, FROM HEAVY LAY-**ing strain, Single Comb Rhode Island Red stock, 15, per setting of 15; in lots of five or more, 12c. Miller and Clemens, Rockyford, Alta. 8-2

**SINGLE COMB REDS, IMPORTED AMERICAN** strains, exhibition heavy layers, government culled, guaranteed, \$4.00 setting now, or \$2.00. David Russell, Two Creeks, Man. 8-3

**EGGS—ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED,** pure-bred, good color, heavy laying strain, \$1.50 per setting; \$2.50 per 30. Mrs. R. Kirkpatrick, Moosemin, Sask. 7-4

**ROSE COMB RED EGGS, LARGE, DARK,** prize-winning stock, \$2.00 15; \$3.50 30. C. Dene, Canora, Sask. 7-4

**BRED-TO-LAY S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED,** hatching eggs, \$1.50 per setting. Mrs. B. Conner, Glenburg, Man. 7-4

**SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND EGGS, 15** per 100; setting, \$1.50. Heavy laying strain. A. Robblee, Cayley, Alta. 8-4

**EGGS, \$1.50 per 15, LAYING STRAIN** Rhode Island Red. J. A. Sackett, Cranfield, Alta. 8-4

**REAL ROSE COMB REDS, TOMPKINS STRAIN,** America's best type and color, eggs, \$1.00 per 15. W. H. Ewer, Neepawa, Man. 8-3

**RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS FOR HATCHING,** good winter layers, \$1.50 for 15. G. A. Howe, Wadena, Sask. 8-3

## Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

**EGGS, 40c.; CHICKS, 75c.; FROM 50** pure-bred turkeys, \$25 orders prepaid. Manchester, Gravelbourg, Alta. 7-4

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY** eggs for sale, 50 cents each. Large healthy stock. Mr. Warren Biardy, Tuxford, Sask. 7-4

**PURE BOURBON TURKEY EGGS, 40 CENTS** each. Alex. Marten, Wapella, Sask. 7-4

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 15** for \$4.00. E. Arnold, Box 154, Gravelbourg, Sask. 7-4

**WANTED—SET 12 INDIAN RUNNER** ducks. Dhont, Bruxelles, Man. 7-4

**SELLING—BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 15 CENTS** each. Mrs. McGregor, Simons, Sask. 7-4

**LARGE PEKIN DUCK EGGS, EIGHT, \$1.10** each. Mrs. Kelly, Marquette, Man. 10-4

## Wyandottes

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-**dottes, Martin's famous Royal-Dress strain. Hatching eggs, from pens headed by cocks and cockerels whose sire and dams were shown at Madison Square Gardens, New York, and Kansas City. Heavy winter layers, \$2.50, 15; \$10, 40; \$10, 100; \$18, 200. K. A. Lauridsen, Canora, Sask. 8-4

**PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCH-**ing eggs; hens, Martin's high egg strain, mated to Martin and British Columbia R.O.P. cockerels. \$7.00 for 120; \$3.75 for 60; \$1.50, 15. Victor Palk, Grivins, Sask. 8-4

**PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS,** Martin strain, pen No. 1 mated to 200 eggs. Martin's own breeding, \$2.50 per setting; Pen No. 2, \$1.50. Chas. Bell, Teesler, Sask. 8-4

**ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTES, UNIVER-**sity and Experimental Farm strains, \$1.75 15, delivered your post office, Sask. Thos. Hutin, Bagley, Sask. 8-4

**ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTES, USING** B. C. pedigree males on Martin's Dorcas females, real year-round layers, eggs, \$3.00, 30; \$8.00, 100. W. H. Tebb, Airdrie, Alta. 8-4

**RECORD OF PERFORMANCE WHITE WYAN-**dotte hatching eggs from hens records from 157 to 260. \$2.50 15; \$6.50, 50; \$12, 100. Fred Fitch, Lanigan, Sask. 8-4

**BRED-TO-LAY WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCH-**ing eggs from government approved stock. \$2.00 per setting \$8.00 per 100. Write for prices in baby chicks. Joe Grant, Pipestone, Man. 8-4

**WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS** from government selected stock. Martin strain, heavy layers, \$2.00 for 15. H. Elmer, Creelman, Sask. 7-4

**MARTIN AND UNIVERSITY RECORD PER-**formance White Wyandottes, \$1.00 setting \$3.00 100. Sullivan, Innisfail, Alta. 7-4

**WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS,** Martin's Dorcas mating, \$2.50 30; \$6.50 100. R. J. Hendry, Crossfield, Alta. 7-4

**BRED-TO-LAY ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-**dotte hatching eggs, \$1.50 15; \$5.00 100. Mrs. Thompson, Zealandia, Sask. 8-4

**PURE ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE** eggs, \$1.25 15. Mrs. W. Widdowson, Paynton, Sask. 8-4

**PURE-BRED SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTE** eggs, \$1.50 for 15. Mrs. Joseph Kemp, Ainslie, Sask. 8-4

**SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTE HATCHING** eggs, \$2.00 for 15. Bert Pettit, Box 111, Sask. 8-4

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, 15 FOR \$1.10** each. Walter King, Clive, Alta. 8-4

## FARM LANDS

## Sale or Rent

**NO PAYMENTS, NO INTEREST FOR FIVE** years. 20,000 acres of fertile bottom land. Fruit, diversified farming, ample rainfall, well irrigated, good markets, four railroads, new Saskatchewan climate, good water plentiful. Low price. 1500 Wood. Humboldt Lumber Co., Box 11, Sandpoint, Idaho. 8-4

**THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COM-**pany's land settlement plan offers exceptional opportunities for new settlers to purchase lands in Western Canada under easy long-term contracts. Write for free descriptive booklet. Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Department of Natural Resources, 922 1st St. East, Calgary. 8-4

**HALF-SECTION, SEVEN MILES OUT, ALL** fenced, 40 acres broken, house, stable, 1700 ft. and wood, \$10 acre; \$300 cash, balance 1928. Also half, 110 acres broken. \$20 acre; \$300 cash. James Enright, Invermay, Sask. 8-4



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440 ACRES, NEAR WINNIPEG AND SANDFORD, rich black soil, no stone, level surface, virgin growth. For sale at \$15 per acre on crop payments. One day crop will produce the entire purchase price. Write Waleh Land Co., Winnipeg.

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CORNET WHEAT—CARTER DISC CLEANED, germination 98%, \$2.20 per bushel. Fine quality seed, Banner and Victory, also heavy feed and spring rye, flax and field peas. New grain bags extra, 20 cents each. Frederick Ind, Lloydminster, Sask.

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3 bus. sacks at 20c  
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IF SOWING SPRING RYE ON THAT PIECE  
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CROWN FLAX, FROM REGISTERED SEED  
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ALFALFA will make you money if the right  
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cents pound, sacked. Jas. Alunite, Roland Man.

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Raspberry canes, 35, \$1.00. Rhubarb roots, \$2.00  
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Order early. Keith Stokes, Hardy, Sask.

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Genuine Progressive everbearing, 40 plants, \$1.00;  
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Wonder seed potatoes. Price 75c. per bushel.  
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SIX WEEKS POTATOES, EXCELLENT TABLE  
quality, long keepers, \$1.50 100. Ernest Mallin,  
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**The "DUPLEX"**

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mechanically perfect, five Firestone balloon tires,  
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All suitable for work shop. Macpherson and  
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Motor rebuilding, connecting rods reabbited.  
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Sundry—Plows, Engines, Etc.

SELLING—JOHN DEERE 14-INCH STUBBLE  
bottom quick detachable share gang plow; same,  
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seeder sets for Massey Harris drill, 22 runs,  
11 subs each. Buyer answer by letter. Price \$40  
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FOR SALE BY INVERMAY MUNICIPALITY—  
One road grader, Adams eight-foot Road King,  
special equipped engine or horse hitch, practically  
good as new. Communicate with H. A. Loucks,  
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for cash. The Moose Jaw Distributing Co.,  
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REPAIRS FOR MONITOR DRILLS, MOLINE  
plows, Economy discs, Mandt wagons, Janesville  
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bottom 14-inch plow, independent lifts, first-class  
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clutch for 15-30 Mogul tractor. Geo. F. Whewell,  
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engine gaps, A1 condition. E. B. Crossman,  
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14-inch engine gang, power lift, plowed 250 acres,  
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inches, practically new, \$90. Tom Boughen,  
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FOR SALE—JOHN DEERE ENGINE PLOW,  
No. 100, four bottoms, good condition. Martin  
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SELL OR TRADE FOR LUMBER AND FENCE  
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steel plow, ideal heavy scrub outfit, in first class  
shape. S. Bjornson, Leslie, Sask.

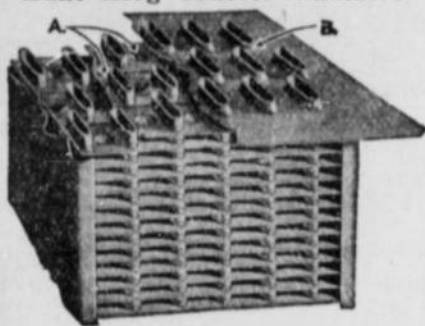
SELLING—30-60 OIL-FULL TRACTOR, 65-80  
Red River separator and 150 x 8 x 5 drive belt.  
All good condition and ready for work. Price  
\$1,000 cash. Drawer 157, Rasmussen, Alta.

[Continued on next page]



## FARM MACHINERY

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A—Air breaks  
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Fordson \$20.00  
Case 15-27 35.00  
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my wonderful self home treatments for the healing of varicose ulcers, running sores, eczema, etc. If you are afflicted with one or the other, send for my pamphlet with testimonials and see how other people were healed while working. Nurse Denckir, 610 1/2 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg.

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## MISCELLANEOUS

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REMNANTS—THREE POUNDS, \$2.00; FIVE pounds patches, \$1.50. A. McCreery, Chatham, Ont. 10-4

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STAMMERING PERMANENTLY CURED—NEW scientific method. References. H. W. Hogg, 220 McDermott, Winnipeg.

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REPAIRS AND PARTS FOR ALL MAKES OF stoves for sale by Green's Greater Stove Co. 316 Notre Dame, Winnipeg.

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WESTERN TAXIDERMISTS, 183 NOTRE DAME East, Winnipeg. Birds, heads, rugs mounted. Lowest prices in West.

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FREE PRICE LIST OF NEW AND REBUILT Royal typewriters and Corona four-ball portable typewriters and all other makes of typewriters on request. Royal brand typewriter ribbon, carbon paper. Royal Typewriter Agency, C.P.R. Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

REBUILT TYPEWRITERS WITH GUARANTEE. Write for illustrated price list. Cleaning and repairing promptly done. Modern Office Appliances Ltd., 250 Notre Dame, Winnipeg. 10-4

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BUG KILLER AND ROACH POWDER FOR self use. Chas. Riess & Co., 360 Banning Street, Winnipeg.

## WATCH REPAIRS

FLAXTONS LIMITED, MOOSE JAW, C.P.R. watch inspectors. Promptness and accuracy guaranteed. Mail watches for estimate by mail.



# Gleaned from Hither and Yon

## Founding a City

One hundred years ago last month a small party, headed by Mr. John Galt, left what is now the city of Galt, Ontario, and pressing up through the primeval forest, founded the city of Guelph at the confluence of two small streams. The first part of the ceremony was the felling of an enormous maple tree. The city that was to be was then christened Guelph, after the family name of the ruling family of Great Britain. The third part of the ceremony was carried out when a Scotchman who was present, Dr. Dunlop, produced a bottle of Scotch whiskey, something he is said to have been able to do under any circumstances, and the party drank the health of the future city.

This year Guelph is celebrating its centenary. On its hundredth birthday a tablet to its founder was unveiled near the spot where the tree was felled—the exact spot is now covered by a railway grade. An effort will be made to preserve some of The Priory, a large log structure which was begun immediately after the tree felling ceremony. For many years it was the chief hostelry of the place, and the centre of its social functions. Though a sadly neglected ruin it is still standing and a smaller building will be raised from the best preserved timbers.

## Wholesale Chicken Stealing

Chicken stealing is one of the latest activities to assume the dignity of a thoroughly organized big business. If things go on as they have been going the time will soon be ripe for the trustification of the industry. In some sections it is becoming common for farmers and poultry raisers to go out in the morning and find their hen roosts completely stripped. In the old days when the hens roosted on the highest beams in the barn or on the farm machinery, wholesale chicken stealing was seriously handicapped. In these days of modern poultry houses and noiseless trucks these handicaps have disappeared.

Down in the States they are taking extraordinary precautions to curb this particular form of poultry marketing. In Ontario, where the chicken raiders are becoming more and more a menace, the attorney-general has appealed to the federal government to amend the criminal code so as to provide severer penalties. Chicken stealing as now practiced is no petty offence and should not be dealt with as such.

## Will Study Oral French

A four weeks' course in oral French will be conducted in Quebec city for Ontario teachers this summer. The announcement is made by Premier Ferguson of Ontario. The course is open to teachers of French in continuation schools, high schools and collegiate institutes of Ontario. Commenting on this innovation the Montreal Gazette says: "Four weeks training in the environment of Quebec will improve the knowledge the Ontario teachers have already acquired of French. It will perfect their accent and increase their status in the teaching profession. More than this, by their closer study of French in immediate contact with French speaking people of the Dominion, the Ontario teachers will come to know French-Canadians better, and knowledge thus acquired will be of benefit to all concerned. . . . The better neighborliness thus engendered will be an appreciable step in the direction of the maintenance of the moral union between the two provinces in a spirit of fuller confidence, in which spirit the two races will more effectively co-operate in service for the common good."

## Vancouver Gets \$4,000,000

At the last session, parliament authorized the loan of another \$4,000,000 to the Vancouver Harbor Board to improve the facilities at the port. The principal items of new work contemplated are the construction of a million-bushel addition to one of the elevators,

the construction of a pier and quay for the accommodation of coast-wise traffic and certain improvements to the grain handling plants of the Harbor Board.

The shipments of grain from Vancouver are much behind those of last year. From August 1 to March 31, clearings of grain to European countries were 17,754,125 bushels; to the Orient, 6,992,600 bushels; to South America, 354,241 bushels and to Australia and New Zealand, 81,598 bushels, the total being 25,182,564 bushels. Last year for the same period shipments were 43,460,613 bushels. Shipments to European countries are down to about two-thirds of last year's figures while to the Orient they are only about one-third of the previous year's shipments.

## When the Maple Leafs Won

It is not generally known that a Canadian team once held the amateur world championship in baseball. The Maple Leafs, of Guelph, Ontario, won that distinction in 1874. Not only did they defeat the best teams from all over the Dominion but they downed the best teams of the United States, earning the world's title at a tournament in Watertown, New York. At this tournament there were 14 teams entered from Canada and the United States, but the Maple Leafs was the only Canadian team to put in an appearance.

The Canadians were called upon to defeat three teams at the tournament before they were crowned amateur champions of the world. The three teams defeated were, the Ku-Klux of Oneida, 13 to 4; Nasaus, of New York, 13 to 8 and Easton, Pa., 13 to 10. Incidentally the team won \$500 in cash besides the amateur baseball crown. The triumph was recalled last month by the death of the catcher, Charles Maddock, who was the last survivor of the old Maple Leafs.

## Canadians as "Advisors"

"Here was a meeting where foreigners sat as advisors to the Americans." This interesting and significant sentence appeared in a despatch from Kansas City and referred to the International Wheat Pool Conference. It contains a note of surprise, as if it were almost inconceivable that there could be any field of activity in which the Americans were not the leaders of the world. Close students of the situation in both countries, however, know that in the field of agricultural organization the western farmers take the lead. In their farmers' elevator companies, their educational associations, their wheat pools and their political activities the farmers of these western plains have a record of accomplishment that well qualifies them to sit in as advisors even to the Americans. They don't do much boasting about it. That is not their way. They just go ahead and accomplish their purposes and then let their achievements speak for them.

## Macdonald and Brown

The two outstanding figures among the fathers of confederation were Sir John A. Macdonald and Honorable George Brown. Sons of both these historic personalities are still living. Sir Hugh John Macdonald has been the respected magistrate of Winnipeg for many years. A son of Honorable George Brown is now living in England. The suggestion has been made that this year, when Canada is celebrating the diamond jubilee of confederation, the two sons of the leaders in the confederation movement, should figure prominently in the ceremonies.

Nothing could be more appropriate. The name of Macdonald and Brown will always occupy a position of prominence in Canadian history. Sir John A. and Honorable George Brown differed as wide as the poles politically but they were statesmen enough to get together on so vital an issue as confederation. The appearance of their sons together on this historic occasion would fitly commemorate the action of their fathers in joining forces to achieve the union of the colonies in the confederation pact.



## "I'm Mighty Glad We Bought that PERFECTION!"

That's the way the menfolk talk when the old wood stove has been replaced by a beautiful Perfection Oil Stove. Fine for them! No more wood to chop and carry!

But it brings joy to the women, too, for it means far less hard work; no ashes to lug, no backbreaking drudgery. Meals can be cooked in no time—no waiting, no worry. Less pot-washing, for the Perfection gives clean, smokeless, odorless heat. See the new models, prices \$9.00 to \$170.00. Distributed in Canada by

### This Is Interesting

"With a Perfection you don't have to scurry around and get wood to build a fire. Simply touch a match to it and you have a hot fire at once. You can have a little heat or medium heat, and if you are a little behind hand, an intense heat! I never had it fail me yet."

Mrs. T. B.,  
Tillsonburg, Ont.

THE SHEET METAL PRODUCTS CO. OF CANADA,  
LIMITED  
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG  
EDMONTON VANCOUVER CALGARY

## PERFECTION Oil Cook Stoves and Ovens

### New Use for Ash Trays

Fire is the forest's greatest enemy and most forest fires are caused by careless campers failing to douse their fires or heedlessly throwing away burning matches or cigarette stubs. Major Fred Brewster, the famous guide, hopes to prevent fires from the latter cause in Jasper Park. He has invented an ash tray which hangs from the pommel of a saddle, and into which the trail rider can place his (or her) cigarette ends or empty the ashes of his pipe. He has made it a rule that every horse he outfits will have one of these forest savers before it is allowed to go on the trail in Jasper Park this summer. Each ash tray bears the legend, I Save the Forest, which in itself should have a good effect in reminding trail riders of their obligation to be careful with fire.

### The Quebec Election

An election will be held in Quebec next month, or rather, as one Montreal paper has remarked, at that time the province will go through the formality of holding an election. On January 1, the standing of the parties in the house was: Liberals 62; Conservatives 20 and Labor one. These with two vacancies account for the total representation of 85. No great change is anticipated as a result of the election. Mr. Taschereau will go before the electors on the strength of his record. He has proved an able successor to Sir Lomer Gouin. The Conservative leader, Mr. Sauve, has announced that if he does not secure a majority he will retire from the leadership, a position he has held for some 12 years. If he is sincere in his announcement there is little doubt but that his resignation will be forthcoming.

### "GENUINE" GLASS CLOTH

"Let's the Violet Rays In."

Use Glass Cloth on your new poultry house and insure success. From your dealer or direct. 65c per square yard. We pay carrying charges. Sent C.O.D.

GEO. WOOD MFG. CO.  
Dept. V, Rebecca Street, Toronto

### Live and Dressed Poultry Wanted

	Live	Dressed
Hens, 6 lbs. and over	23c	25c
Hens, 4-6 lbs.	19-21c	21c
Chickens, 5 1/2 lbs. and over	16-18c	23c
Chickens, 4-5 1/2 lbs.	15c	20c
Turkeys, 9-15 lbs.	23-25c	32c
Ducks	22c	

Underweight stock Highest Market Price. All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed until June 15. ROYAL PRODUCE CO., 97 Aikins Street, Winnipeg, Man.

### Live Poultry and Potatoes Wanted

Hens, over 6 lbs.	24c
Hens, 4 to 6 lbs.	20-21c
Chickens, 4 to 5 lbs. (not staged)	18c
Turkeys, over 12 lbs. No. 1	25-26c

Good potatoes, highest market prices, bags supplied 5c per sack. Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Crates on request. PREMIER PRODUCE CO., 124 Robinson St. Winnipeg

### Live HENS Wanted

Hens, over 6 lbs.	23-24c
Hens, 5-6 lbs.	21-22c
Hens, 4-5 lbs.	18-19c
Young Roosters, any weight	14c
Old Roosters	9c
Turkeys, over 10 lbs.	26c
Turkeys, 8-10 lbs.	23-24c
Old Toms	22c

All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Prompt payments. STANDARD PRODUCE CO., 5 Charles Street, Winnipeg

### LIVE POULTRY

Top Market Prices for Live Poultry. Write for prices. Let us know what you have. We will supply coops and shipping tags. CANADIAN PRODUCE COMPANY, 83 Lusted St. Winnipeg, Man.



# Piles

For Half a Century  
the Standard,  
Successful Treatment  
**Dr CHASE'S  
OINTMENT**

## How She Got Rid of Rheumatism

Knowing from terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. E. Hurst, who lives at 204 Davis Avenue, E129 Bloomington, Ill., is so thankful at having healed herself that out of pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their torture by a simple way at home.

Mrs. Hurst has nothing to sell. Merely cut out this notice, mail it to her with your own name and address, and she will gladly send you this valuable information entirely free. Write her at once before you forget.

## PIMPLES OVER FACE AND HANDS

Irritation Caused Scratching.  
Healed by Cuticura.

"I had pimples all over my face and hands. The pimples were small and festered, and the irritation caused me to scratch. Scratching caused eruptions, and I could not rest or sleep either day or night.

"I used several remedies but got no relief. I read an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a free sample. After using it three days I got relief so purchased more, and within a month I was completely healed." (Signed) Miss Adelaide Thomas, 45 Hohner Ave., Kitchener, Ont.

Use Cuticura Soap daily for the toilet, assisted by Cuticura Ointment when required, and have a clear, fresh complexion, free from pimples and blackheads.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: "Stenhouse, Ltd., Montreal." Price, Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Shaving Stick 25c.

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Tells cause of cancer and what to do for pain, bleeding, odor, etc. Write for it today, mentioning this paper. Address Indianapolis Cancer Hospital, Indianapolis, Ind.

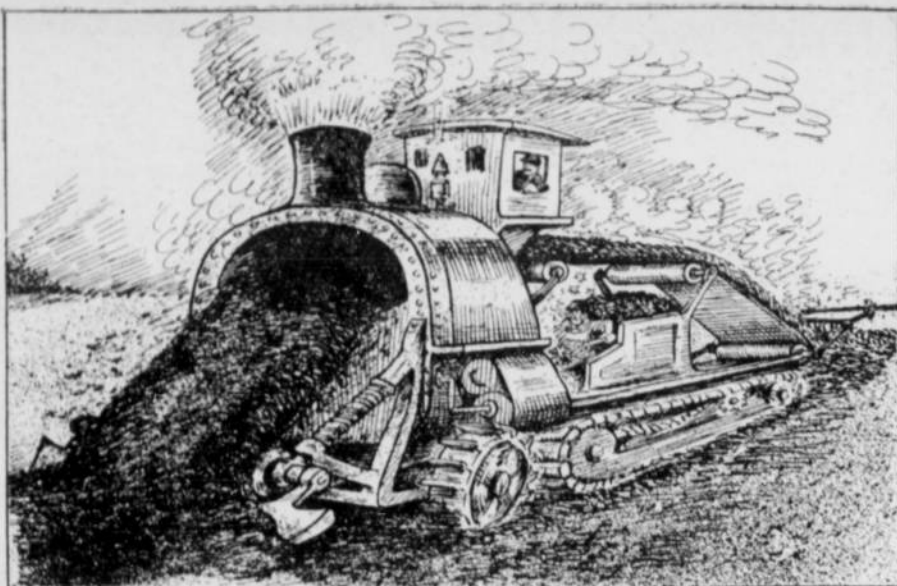
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—when treated from the inside. No matter how stubborn your case, don't give up hope. The new Page Internal Method is the correct way to rid yourself of Piles.

**FREE Test Proves It** Thousands of grateful letters tell what this Combination Treatment has accomplished. Strikes directly at cause and ends it. Then Piles disappear. Write today for Free Test Package. E. R. PAGE CO., 12ND Page Bldg., MARSHALL, MICH.



Mr. Knowitall's Self-Propelling Soil Kiln-Dryer and Pulverizer

The painful slowness with which nature dehydrates the soil in springtime and holds up seeding operations has long been a source of exasperation in some sections. This spring Mr. Knowitall had it forcibly drawn to his attention. Shaggy Acres looked like Louisiana with the Levees all down. His genius, however, rose to the occasion. From the parts of discarded locomotives he constructed his Soil Kiln-Dryer and Pulverizer. As it proceeds on its irresistible course the soil is scooped up and borne on endless carriers through the heating chamber. There the excess moisture is driven off by hot air currents. Another endless carrier carefully deposits the dry in its original position. In the operation it is thoroughly pulverized so that further cultivation is unnecessary. A seed drill is attached behind so that all the seeding functions are accomplished at one operation. At least two weeks are gained over the old methods. Not only is seeding facilitated in the settled parts but the wheat belt will be pushed at least 75 miles nearer the arctic circle. In addition the railway companies will be furnished with a solution of their greatest problem, namely what to do with their worn-out locomotives.

## SCREENINGS

The man had just informed the Pullman agent that he wanted a Pullman berth.

"Upper or lower?" asked the agent.  
"What's the difference," asked the man.

"A difference of fifty cents in this case," replied the agent. "The lower is higher than the upper. The higher price is for the lower. If you want it lower you'll have to go higher. We sell the upper lower than the lower. In other words, the higher the lower. Most people don't like the upper although it is lower on account of its being higher. When you occupy an upper you have to get up to go to bed and get down when you get up. You can have the lower if you pay higher. The upper is lower than the lower because it is higher. If you are willing to go higher it will be lower."

But the poor man had fainted!

"What is it?" asked the doctor who had been hurriedly summoned at midnight.

"Nothing this time, doc," answered Newlywed, looking at his watch. "My wife just wanted to find out how soon you could get here in case the baby was suddenly taken ill."

Tourist—I clearly had the right of way when this man ran into me, and yet you say I was to blame.

Cop.—You certainly were.

Tourist—Why?

Cop.—Because his father is mayor,

his brother is chief of police, and I go with his sister.

He had choked her; he had killed her. There could be no doubt about it. He listened to her dying gasp; she was still and cold—cold as the hands of death.

Yet, in his fury, he was not convinced. He stepped on her—stepped on her again, with his big, heavy foot. A faint gasp—was she groaning? No, she was still dead.

"Darn that engine," he muttered.

"Sir, I have courted your daughter for six years."

"Well, what do you want?"

"To marry her, of course."

"Good; I thought you wanted a pension or something."

A man of the world had slipped and fallen on the icy sidewalk. A deacon of the church came along and remarked quite solemnly: "The wicked standeth in a slippery place."

"I see they do, but I can't," replied the fallen man, trying to arise.

The candidate had completed a full course of study in veterinary surgery, but had never practiced. He branched out into politics. During a meeting his political enemies referred to him as "the vet," and in a heated debate one of them asked: "Are you really a veterinary surgeon?"

"Why do you ask?" queried the quick-witted politician. "Are you ill?"

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An Irish witness was being examined as to his knowledge of a shooting affair.  
"Did you see the shot fired," the magistrate asked.  
"No, sorr; I only heard it," was the evasive reply.  
"The evidence is not satisfactory," replied the magistrate sternly. "Stand down!"

The witness turned round to leave the box and directly his back was turned he laughed derisively.

The magistrate, indignant at this contempt of court, called him back and asked him how he dared to laugh in court.

"Did you see me laugh, your honor?" queried the offender.

"No, sir, but I heard you," was the irate reply.

"That evidence is not satisfactory," said Pat. And this time everybody laughed.

Policeman (producing notebook): Name please.

Motorist: Alogiurs Alastiat Cyprian.

Policeman (putting away notebook): Well, don't let me catch you again.

Sweet Young Thing: "Why are you running that steam roller thing over the field?"

Farmer: "I'm going to raise mashed potatoes this year."